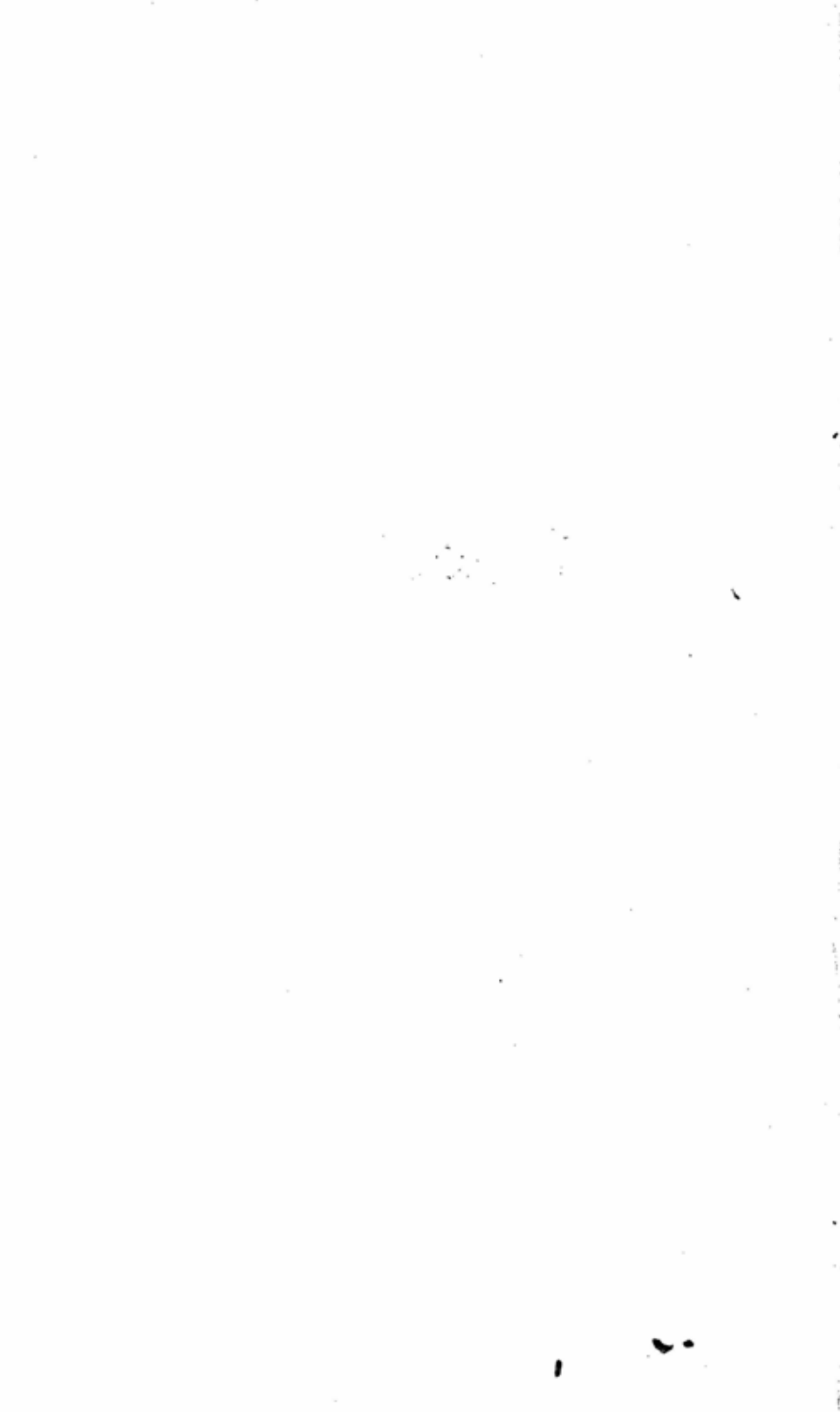


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THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE

EDITED BY

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, F.S.A.

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A PRACTICAL NUMISMATIST,

AND THE POSSESSOR OF A MOST VALUABLE CABINET OF

ANCIENT BRITISH, SAXON, AND ENGLISH COINS,

THIS,

THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,

IS

RESPECTFULLY AND GRATEFULLY

DEDICATED.





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January 30, 1840, p. 261.—February 27, p. 262.
Officers of the Society for 1839-40, p. 148.





FIG. 5.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

COINS OF ANEDA IN PISIDIA.

[In a Letter to the Editor.]

No. 1.—AY · AYP · ANT · CEB. Laureated head of Marcus Aurelius to the right.

R. ANΔHΔΕΩΝ. The Pergaia Diana running, habited in a short tunic, to the right; a bow in her left hand, and with her right drawing an arrow from a quiver suspended from her shoulder: a stag by her side. Æ 4. (See Plate I. fig. 2.)

No. 2.—IOYΑΙΑ · MAMEAN · C. Head of Julia Mamæa to the right.

R. ANΔHΔΕΩΝ. The Pergaia Diana standing, habited in a short tunic; the left breast exposed; a bow in her left hand, and a stag at her feet. Æ 6½. (See Plate I. fig. 3.)

No. 3.—CAB · TPANKYΔΔEINA · C. Head of Tranquillina to the right.

R. ANΔHΔΕΩΝ. An equestrian figure of the Emperor Gordianus, trampling on an enemy under his horse's feet. Æ 7.

No greater proof can be required of the obscurity in which the geography of Asia Minor is enveloped, and of its former populousness and prosperity, than the number of its towns, with which we become acquainted merely by a coin, or by the incidental notice of a solitary writer of the middle ages. And even when some of these towns are thus mentioned, their names are handed down to us with an ortho-

graphy so corrupt, that it is scarcely possible to recognise them. Illustrative of these observations, are the three coins of Andeda, described above, of which but little doubt can exist that they belong to the town which Ptolemy calls *Adeda* (Lib. 5. Cap. 5); Hierocles, *Odada*; and Artemidorus, cited by Strabo, *Adadates* (Strabo, lib. xii. p. 570). The coins prove the correct reading to be—ANDEDA.

The situation of Andeda was in Pisidia, on the confines of Pamphylia, to which the type represented on our two coins, Nos. 1 and 2, of Marcus Aurelius and Julia Mamæa is suited; on both is seen the Pergaian Diana in different positions. The worship of this goddess was very prevalent in Pamphylia; and it is not astonishing that it should have extended into many cities of the adjoining provinces, whose inhabitants probably joined in the celebration of the annual festivals at her temple near Perga, on the river Cestrus.

If then the fact be admitted, that Andeda is the correct orthography of the town in Pisidia, which has been so variously written by ancient geographers, it follows that those numismatic authors who have attributed coins to *Adade*, are in error. One in copper, classed by Haym (Thes. Brit., tom. ii. p. 278; tab. 24, fig. 6. Ed. Lond.), to Addae, in Mesopotamia, and restored by Belley (B. L. T, xlii. Hist. p. 55) to Adada in Pisidia, may be cited; and Sestini (Lett. e Diss. Num. tom. vi. p. 73) has proved that the two coins published in the catalogues of the Pembroke Collection, and the Museo Hedervariano, and there classed to Adeda, are both of Tarentum, in Calabria.

The two coins of Andeda, Nos. 1 and 2, formed part of a collection which I took to England in 1831, and are now in the British Museum. The coin, No. 3 (of Sabina Tranquillina), is still in my possession. They were all brought

from Pisidia, with coins of that and the neighbouring provinces, at different periods, and, I believe, are all unique and unpublished.

The discovery of these three coins of Andeda, in my opinion, serves to establish, that two coins published by Sestini, and classed by him to Perga, in Pamphylia, also belong to this city. I allude to the following:—

No. 1.—AY · KAI · M · AYP · AΛEΞANA. Caput Laur. cum palud.

R. ANΔH · APTEMI · ΠEPTA. Simulacrum Dianae Pergææ in templo distylo. Æ 3. (Ex. Mus. R. Baviaræ. Sestini. Lett. Cont. Tom. viii. p. 75, No. 16; and Mionnet, Suppt. vii. p. 53, No. 126.)

No. 2.—AΛEΞANΔPOC. Caput. Sev. Alex. laur. cum palud.

R. ANΔH · APTEMIA · infra, ΠEPT. Idem typus ut supra. Æ 4. (Ex. Mus. Reg. Baviaræ. Sestini, l. c. No. 17, Tab. II. fig. 7.)

The first of these two coins is the same which Mionnet (tome iii. p. 553, No. 82) has classed to Anazarbus, in Cilicia, having been misguided by an incorrect description in the manuscript catalogue of M. Cousinery.

To explain the meaning of the unusual word ANΔH, Sestini says, “E dunque visibile che le prime due voci che si leggono tanto in questa che nella susseguente medaglia, sono ANΔH · APTEMI cioè di Diana Andera, o Anderica, così dal nome della città Andera della Misia, o da Anderica, secondo Erodoto, situata nella Susiana, che faccia parte della Persia, dove quella dea si può credere che avesse culto, e introdotto in Perga sotto Alessandro Severo, con la qual leggenda combina quest’ altra del predetto imperatore.”

It is, however, evident to me (as I am persuaded it will be to the reader), that the initial letters ANΔH have no reference whatever to the figure of the goddess, as Sestini

supposes, but represent in abbreviation the name of the city where the coin was struck, ΑΝΔΗδων, and that it is the words ΑΡΤΕΜΙ·ΠΕΡΓ, for *Ἀρτεμίδος·Περγαιας*, which allude to the figure of the Diana of Perga, whose worship was doubtless cultivated by the people of Andeda, as is proved by the coins described in the beginning of this letter, where we find the legend complete.

I remain, &c.,

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, 22nd January, 1839.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 25th April, 1839.]

II.

COIN OF ARTAXIAS, KING OF ARMENIA.

[In a Letter to the Editor.]

SIR,

DESIROUS to contribute to your valued Journal, I beg to offer a description, accompanied by an impression, of a very remarkable coin of Germanicus, which came into my possession some short time ago, but which passed into the hands of Mr. Steuart, and I believe is now in some collection at Paris. The following is a description of the coin:—

Obv.—GERMANICVS · CAESAR · T. ... Naked head in profile of Germanicus to the right.

R.—Two youthful figures standing; behind the one is inscribed GERMANICVS, and behind the other, ARTAXIAS. Germanicus, in military costume, holds in his left hand a lance, and with his right hand is placing a *tiara* on the head of the second figure, who is standing front face. *R.* 4. Weight 48½ grains (English). (See Plate I. fig 1.)

The youthful figure, here represented receiving a tiara

from the hands of Germanicus, is Zeno, son of Polemon, king of Pontus, who received the name of 'Artaxias,' from Artaxata, the capital city of Armenia, when the Armenians accepted him as their sovereign, at the instigation of the Romans commanded by Germanicus. For an explanation of this coin, it is sufficient to quote a passage from Tacitus, and the reader will be struck with the harmony which exists between the subject on the coin, and the account of the event given us by the historian.

Speaking of the difficulties experienced in Syria from the conduct of Piso, Tacitus says: "He [Germanicus] was fully assured of the proceedings [of Piso], but Armenia claimed his first attention. He hastened, without loss of time, to regulate the affairs of that kingdom—a kingdom where caprice and levity marked the national character, and the situation of the country encouraged the inconstancy of the people. Armenia borders a great length of way upon the Roman provinces; then stretches to a vast extent as far as the territory of the Medes. Hemmed in by two great empires, that of Parthia and Rome, the Armenians are never steady to either, but with their natural levity, alternately at variance with both: with the Romans, from rooted aversion: with the Parthians, from motives of ambition and natural jealousy. In the present juncture, the people were fixed on Zeno, the son of Polemon, king of Pontus. The young prince had shown, from his earliest youth, a decided inclination to Armenian manners. The sports of the chase were his favourite amusements. He delighted in carousing, festivals, and all the pastimes of savage life. For these qualities he was high in esteem, not only with the populace, but also the grandees of the nation. In this disposition of men's minds, Germanicus entered the city of Artaxata, and, amidst the

acclamations of the people, *placed the diadem on the head of Zeno*. The Armenians paid homage to their new master, and, in the ardour of their zeal, proclaimed him king, by the name of *Artaxias*, in allusion to the place of his coronation.”¹

Hence this coin was struck to commemorate an important act of the Roman arms in the East, in the 771st year of Rome, or B.C. 18, and was one of the last of the many splendid services rendered by Germanicus to his country, as he died shortly after, a victim to the jealousy of that subtle monster Tiberius.

The coin was brought to me from Kaisar, the ancient Cæsarea of Cappadocia, where it may have been struck, or perhaps in some other Asiatic mint, and I believe is unique.

I remain, your obedient humble servant,

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, January 19, 1839.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 23d May, 1839.]

¹ “Nota hæc Germanico; sed præverti ad Armenios instantior cura fuit. Ambigua gens ea antiquitus hominum ingeniis, et situ terrarum, quo, nostris provinciis late prætentâ, penitus ad Medos porrigitur; maximisque imperiis interjecti et sæpius discordes sunt, adversus Romanos odio, et in Parthum invidiâ. Regem illâ tempestate non habebant, amoto Vonone: sed favor nationis inclinabat in Zenonem Polemonis regis Pontici filium, quod is, primâ ab infantiâ, instituta et cultum Armeniorum æmulatus, venatu, epulis et quæ alia barbari celebrant, procures plebemque juxta devinerat. Igitur Germanicus in urbe Artaxatâ approbantibus nobilibus, circumfusâ multitudine, insigne regium capiti ejus imposuit: cæteri venerantes regem, Artaxiam consalutavère; quod illi vocabulum indiderant ex nomine urbis.”—*Annales, lib. ii. cap. lvi.*

Lipsius observes on the concluding sentence, *Ex nomine urbis*, “Mirum, cum jam ante plures reges eo nomine fuerint.” And Ryck remarks, “Vix inducor, ut a Taciti manu profecta credam ultima verba. Nam Zeno Artaxias appellatus non ab urbe Artaxata, ut hic dicitur, sed a conditore regni, seu primo Armeniæ rege Artaxia.”—[EDITOR.]

III.

ON THE PENNIES OF REGNALD.

In the second volume of the Numismatic Chronicle (page 119), there is engraved a penny of the Northumbrian king Regnald, which, along with one of Sihtric, figured in Lord Pembroke's plates, and the coins of Anlaf of the same type, is conjectured to be of Irish origin. I consider that this appropriation is incorrect, and think that they ought all to be assigned to Northumberland.

From the Saxon Chronicle, I collect the following dates respecting the Danish kings of Northumberland during the tenth century. In the year—

- 911 A battle was fought by Edward against the Northumbrian Danes, at Wodnesfield : in which it is recorded, that, along with other princes, Anlaf the Swarthy fell.
- 921 King Sihtric killed Neil his brother. In
- 923 King Regnald won York, but in
- 924 He acknowledged Edward as his master and lord. In
- 925 Athelstan gave his sister in marriage to Sihtric, who in
- 926 Departed from the kingdom. In
- 927 Athelstan expelled Guthfrith.
- 938 The celebrated battle of Brunonburgh was fought ; when Anlaf was conquered ; and, along with the other Danish princes, sought refuge in Ireland. In
- 941 The Northumbrians rebelled, and chose Anlaf for their king. He led an army in 943 to Tamworth, which he stormed ; but having been afterwards besieged in Leicester, he made peace with Edmund, and was baptized. He died the same year. In the year
- 943 Regnald was reconciled to Edmund. In
- 944 Anlaf, son of Sihtric, and Regnald, son of Guthfrith, were expelled by Edmund. In
- 948 Edred overran Northumberland, because the inhabitants had chosen Eric for their king, whom they then expelled. In
- 949 *Anlaf Cwyran* came to Northumberland. By some authors

this king is considered a different person from Anlaf, the son of Sihtric, who was banished in 944. Others suppose that the surname *Cwyran* is an adverb from *cýrnan*, "to return." In

952 This Anlaf was deposed, to make room for Eric, the son of Harold. Eric in his turn was banished,—

954 And Edred became king of Northumberland. In

993 Anlaf came with ninety-three ships to Staines. In the following year, he, along with Sweyn, attacked London; but being introduced to Etheldred, he promised never to invade England again. This promise he kept; and he shortly afterwards became king of Sweden.

It appears then, from the above, that we have recorded four at least, perhaps five, different princes of the name of Anlaf, connected with the history of this country in the tenth century. Passing over the first, who was probably nothing more than a Danish noble, we have three kings of Northumberland, to each of whom coins may be ascribed. Let us now examine the coins themselves. Of those in Ruding's 11th Plate, No. 3 (of Anlaf), is exactly similar in type to Nos. 8 and 9, Pl. xvi., and No. 1, Pl. xxviii. of Edward, and must be appropriated to Anlaf, the son of Guthfrith, who was cotemporary with him. No. 2, in the same plate, has the moneyer's name FARMAN. Mr. Simon, drawing an inference, from the similarity of this name to that of "Fœremin," who was a moneyer in Dublin under Ethelred II., assigns this piece to Anlaf of Dublin, who was cotemporary with Ethelred, and that mentioned above to one of the kings of Waterford. But the appropriation of both these coins to the Northumbrian kings is confirmed, by the resemblance of the first to the money of Edward the Elder, and by the circumstance that the name FARMAN, which appears on the other, closely resembles that of FARAMAN, who was a moneyer for Edmund, and is also found on the coins of Edgar. As the penny of

Regnald, which resembles this in type, is imperfect, it is impossible to declare the name of his moneyer, the letters BA—C of the name being all that are legible. But if, as is very probable, we should supply the legend, as BALDRICMOTRA, this coin, by your correspondent so confidently assigned to the Irish series, must be given to Regnald of Northumberland, since BALDRIC was a moneyer for Edmund, Edred, and Edgar. The penny of Anlaf, of this type, in Ruding, differs from that in Simon, Pl. i. fig. 10; and in the British Museum is another, differing from both. The coin of Sihtric, in the Pembroke plates, resembling these, must follow their destination. The triquetra on these coins is found also on others of the Danish princes. Compare with them the curious pieces engraved in Mr. Lindsay's work on Irish coins, Pl. i. chap. 19; Pl. ii. chap. 36; which that author assigns to Anlaf VI., king of Dublin, A.D. 1041, and Regnald, king of Waterford, A.D. 1023.

No. 1, in Ruding's 11th plate, which bears the figure of a raven on the obverse, has the moneyer's name, AÐELFERD, and another reads AÐEFERD. A coin of Edward has AEDFRED, which may be the same name. It does not occur on the money of any of the subsequent monarchs.

Another coin reads ANLAF CVNVNC^o; reverse, ZICARESMOT. This moneyer is first found in the money of Edmund, to which this piece has a close resemblance, and this mode of expressing the genitive case appears first on the coins of Athelstan; so that this must have been issued in or after the year 941. Nos. 5, 6, 7, which read ONLOF, or ONLAF REX, and bear the names of the moneyers BACIALER and INLELGA, who were employed by Edmund and Edred, and which also resemble the money of Eric, I would refer to that Anlaf who sup-

planted Eric on the Northumbrian throne, and who was deposed in A.D. 952, when Eric was restored.

Several pennies of Anlaf, the cotemporary of Ethelred II., who is also called Onlaf, and Olaf (Tryggvason), are engraved in the second table of Brenner's *Thesaurus Nummorum Suevgothicorum*. The types of all are copied from the money of Ethelred.

The meaning of the sword which appears on the coins of Eric has long been matter of conjecture. The late Dr. Pegge, in his dissertation on the Ecclesiastical mints, supposed that these coins were fabricated in the Archiepiscopal mint of York; and in consequence were marked with the sword of St. Peter. On a bracteate of one of the northern kings of that name, I find a sword precisely similar to these.

There are a few coins connected with this series which Mr. Ruding left unexplained. They are engraved in his 30th plate, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Two others, similar, are figured in plate E of the new edition. It seems to me, that with the exception of one, they are incorrectly attributed to the prelatial mint of York.

Pl. XXX. No. 3.	<i>Obv.</i>	SCIETRM.
	<i>Rev.</i> —A monogram	EBRAICIT.
————— 4, }	A profile head.....	RAT-ENALT
Pl. E. No. 2. }	<i>Rev.</i> —A monogram	EARICFCT.
Pl. XXX. No. 1.	RANOOLT, a hand.	
	<i>Rev.</i> —A monogram	EIOACLOA.
Pl. E. No. 3.	<i>Obv.</i> —RAGNOIST	} Same devices as last.
	<i>Rev.</i> —EIORACH	
Pl. XXX. No. 2.	RAGNOIAT, a cross calvary.	
	<i>Rev.</i> —RABIOCIT, a bow and arrow.	

The legends of the first of these require no explanation. The monogram which occurs on this coin, and which is copied on four of the others, is the same as that which we observe on the money of Charlemagne, Charles the Bald, and Charles the Fat, kings of France. It is well known that

Charlemagne introduced the use of monograms into the west of Europe, and that their first appearance on English coins was in the reign of Egbert. It is difficult to assign a reason for the occurrence of this monogram (Carlus), on an Archbishopal coin of York. It cannot be the name of a moneyer (which we never see thus placed on coins), although the names and titles of sovereigns, and occasionally the names of towns, are expressed in this manner: added to which, the same monogram appears on another coin, on which we read plainly, EARIC FCT (fecit); and the name Carlus is found on no other piece in the Anglo-Saxon series. We can only suppose, that the person who fabricated these coins, copied the device without knowing its meaning. By comparing the five remaining pennies, one with another, it appears to me, that we have the name of Regnald expressed on all, though very much blundered. This may easily be accounted for by the disturbed state of Northumberland at the time of his accession. Almost every one of the pennies of St. Peter is similarly blundered, and allowance must be made for the unsettled orthography of the age. I have found the name of Regnald spelt in nearly twenty different ways. Most of the devices on these coins are found on those which bear the name of St. Peter. The hand resembles the hand of Providence on the money of Ethelred II. The head may be intended for the portrait of Regnald, but the bow and arrow appear on no other Saxon coin. If my remarks upon these curious pieces be considered correct, we must assign an earlier date to the coins of St. Peter, from some of which these are evidently copied. The difference in point of execution between them and the other coins of Regnald, may be accounted for, by supposing these to have been struck at the beginning, and the others near the conclusion of his unsettled reign.

L. Y. H.

May 7, 1839.

IV.

ON THE AMELIORATION OF THE COINAGE,
A. D. 1560.

[In a Letter to the Editor.]

HAVING been occupied of late, as you are aware, in writing the life of Sir Thomas Gresham,—most of the materials for which have been derived from his unpublished correspondence, preserved in Her Majesty's State-Paper Office,—several curious passages in the financial history of his times, have come under my notice; the most interesting of which, according to promise, I will communicate to you, for the edification of your numismatic readers. It relates to the celebrated amelioration of the coinage, which took place in the year 1560.

Gresham, as might be expected, was in the secret long before it became generally known; indeed, it seems no unfair inference, from the correspondence which I am about to lay before you, that he was the originator of the whole scheme. Among the earliest of its promoters he certainly was; for, on the 7th of July, writing from Antwerp, where he was at that time residing, to Sir Thomas Parry, Treasurer of the Household, he says:—"Tomorrow departs from hence Danyell Wolstat, only to confer with you if it shall be the Quene's Majestie's pleasure to refine all her highness' base money. He is an honest man, to whom I am much beholden."¹ Whereas, more than three months after, we find Francis Alen, in a letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, noticing a rumour that the queen was about to refine her coinage, as if it were yet a profound secret. "There is like to be a calling downe of the base money I

¹ Flanders Correspondence, State-Paper Office.

undrestande, very shortlye; and the Quene's Majestie hathe sworne that the daye and tyme shall be kepte secrete to herself, and that fewe besyds shall knowe. So as the very tyme, whensoever it chaunceth, will be so shorte and sodeyne, that men are like to have small warninge of the matter."²

But we are enabled, from the correspondence of Sir Thomas Gresham, to adduce further curious evidence on this subject,—more curious and more to the point, it is presumed, than any which has yet been made public. First in order, though not exactly first in date, is the following letter, which tells its own story sufficiently to render all preface and comment unnecessary. Not even need it be stated who was the bearer of it, or with what object he waited upon Sir Thomas Parry.

“Right honnorable Sir,

“It maye like yow to undyrstond, that the bringger hereof ys Mr. Danyell Wollstat (he that mackes the offer for the reffyning of all our basse monny wythein our realme); whome, according as I have writtin yow, ys a very onnest man, and substanciall anowffe for the perfformans of the same. Nevertheles, he offerrythe to put in sewrties here in the cite of Andwarpe, or ells in the cite of London, as it shall stonde wythe the Queene's Majestie's plesseur. Other I have not to molest your honnor wytheall; but that I shall most humbly dessire yow (and the rather at my prefferment), [that] he maye have your favorable inteteynement and preferment in this his sewte; and that he maye have acces unto you from tyme to tyme, for his speedye and better dispatche. Assewring your honnor, yf the matter doo tacke plasse, yow shall fynde hym no unethanckefull

² Lodge's Illustrations, 4to. vol. i. p. 345.—Sept. 3, 1560.

man; for this of hymselfe he dessyryd me to write yow. Allbeit the enterprise ys of great importance, and the sonner it is put in [hand,] ewre [ever?] the more honnor and proffyt it wolle be to the Quene's Majestie and the Realme; for doubtless, this will raysse the exchange to xxvjs. viij*d*. at the least. As knowythe the Lorde, whoe presserve yow wythe increas of honnor.—From Andwerpe the viijth of July, 1560.

At your honnor's commandment,

THOMAS GRESHAM."³

"To the Right honorable Sir Thomas Pary, knyght, Treassorer of the Quene's Majestie's most honorable Howsholde."

Inclosed in the preceding letter was the following, which is equally intelligible; and of which it needs only to be stated that, though undated and without superscription, it was obviously addressed in June or July, 1560, to Sir Thomas Gresham: having been penned probably at Antwerp,—though the writer, as we shall see, was a native of Germany.

"Mr. Gresham,

"It may like you to understand that we have commodity to refyne, everye mounthe, threscore thousande pounds wayght (of xii onces the lb.) of suche baysse monney as ys now corrant in England, off 3 or 4 or 6 onces fyne, in xij onces. Iffe the Quene's Majestie wolde retourne suche money unto fyne money off xi onces, or there about, we whold bynde us to make yt also; and deliver every weke, the some of the silver that we shall weekly receyve of her Majestie's deputies: and to take only, for our rewarde, for all costes

³ Fland. Corr. St. P. Off.

and charges belonging to it, for every xij onz. fine, iij qter of a onz.; and the copper that maye be sauid in yt.

“ And also, to provyd, ourselves, the stoffe belonginge to the refyninge, without anny discommodity offe the Realme: whiche wolde be a great charge for us. Thearefore, before wey entre into suche enterpries, wey desier to knowe yffe her Majestie woll asseure us of all the quantity of the said money [she intends] to cause to be delivered unto us at London, to refyne. And without [such] assurance, yt ys unacceptable to undirtacke suche chargis upon us.

“ And because that some silver muste remayne in the the coper in refynynge, and not be tacken out; then, in our countrey (in Germanye) we woll and must have licens to bringe suche coper out of Yngland into Germany, and there to doo withall as shall thincke us for our most proffyt. And suche silver as shall remayne in the copper, and in waste, we woll take in partye of payment of oure reward: at [such] a prise as yt ys worthe in generall: and the rest, for our reward every weeke or mounth, in redy mony. Iff here Majestie ys mynded to intend too suche worcke, and desiers more partycularity, we are content to send one of us into Ingland for to declarre yt more at large: better by mouth, as [than] maye be doen with the penne.

“ Touchinge of Bastian Solcher, wyche ys with Sir John Yorcke, hy ys the man that haythe comysion of us to move this matter to the counseyll: but [he] hayth not comodity offe the provysion, nor ys of the abillity, nor hayth any bollen to delyver,—as moche as we knowe offe hym; but he ys a man very scskylfull and practicke to suche matter. And as for our parte, your worshipec dothe knowe well anyothe [enough] that we are men of performans, and to be trosted to suche worcke: and yffe nead should requyre, we can put suertyes for the full doynges off this enterprys.

"Heireopon, your mastershippe [may] please to wryt the effect of this mattir to here Majestie, and to let us knowe here intencion as sonne as ys possible; for our frynd haythe othir thinges in handes.

DANIEL VLSTAT AND COMP^a."¹

Such was the proposal of Wolstat, and such the despatches of which he was made the bearer. It may be interesting to a future Rogers Ruding to be informed of the names of Wolstat's partners,—the members of the 'company' who, with him, undertook and executed the gigantic task of reforming the debased coinage of England. These men were,—“Jasper Seeler, Christopher Ansell, John Lover, and Sebastian Spaydell, almaignes;” and a curious letter is extant, from Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Gresham, dated the 4th of November following, wherein she certifies him “of a bargaen made with these strangers for the refynning of base monies;” “and forasmuch as they stood bounde to produce sufficient suerties for the sum of 30,000*l.*, both of Englishmen and strangers, for the performance of their covenants; and had, among other Englishmen, made choice of Gresham to be their suerty for 4000*l.*; in case he condescended to become bound for them, in such sort as by a copy of a band [bond] sent herewith, should appear unto him,—that then he was to cause the said band to be engrossed: and to seale, subscribe, and deliver the same to the hands of the governor [of the Company of Merchant-Adventurers].” Gresham was further requested to solicit the Fuggers—a German family, celebrated in the commercial and literary annals of Europe,—to do the like.⁴

The date of Alen's letter, quoted above, was the 3rd of September. On the 27th, the value of base coins was reduced by royal proclamation; and on the 29th was pub-

⁴ Fland. Corr. St. P. Off.

lished, in quarto, a black letter "Summary of certain reasons which have moved Queen Elizabeth to proceed in reformations of her base and coarse Monies, and to reduce them to their values, in sort as they may be turned to fine Monies."

J. W. B.

Brunswick-square, May, 1839.

V.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE STANDARD OF VALUE
AND THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM OF THIS
COUNTRY.

BY WILLIAM DEBONAIRE HAGGARD, F.S.A, F.R.A.S.

THE greater part of the following observations have been communicated in letters to friends at different periods, and more particularly in those times when the writer had reason to believe, that he saw the shadows of forthcoming events, that would disturb our monetary system.

This, it is hoped, will be sufficient excuse for the want of arrangement, and for the familiarity of the style.

I have for some years been anxiously looking forward to the time when the currency question might occupy the attention of this great nation, and when the evil of our present system should be so evident, that few would be found to raise objection to a fair enquiry on the subject. Many persons conscientiously believe that there may be danger in changing our metallic currency, or, as the term goes, "tampering with it." But it may be asked, What foundation have they for this fear? Do they think that their property would be risked by the change; or does it arise from a want of knowledge on a subject so abstruse as that of our circulating medium? If the former, how deceived they are; for the present system puts in jeopardy the whole

wealth of the nation, by its secret working. If the latter, it is hoped that it will not be thought presumptuous to offer a few observations, which I trust will be received favourably. I may assert, with truth, that these observations are given with the best intention. I have avoided censuring any one; being willing to suppose, that whatever evil may have arisen from an erroneous system, it might, under peculiar circumstances, appear at the time it was adopted, not so mischievous as the working has proved it to be; and I likewise think, that error in judgment should not be construed into a premeditated act of injustice. I am led to make these latter remarks by having read, in some publications, very harsh language used towards individuals who thought otherwise. I am aware that the currency question is one of vital importance, and would require calm judgment, and judicious treatment, in any change made towards an improvement.

OBSERVATIONS.

Perhaps there is no term more familiar to the generality of persons than "Standard of Value," yet few take the trouble to enquire as to its real meaning and intent. But the wisdom of fixing it on a proper basis may be estimated, when its utility and importance are explained.

I shall briefly state, that the present standard of value of this country is represented by an ounce of gold, containing 440 grains of fine gold and 40 grains of copper, and coined into sovereigns at a rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d* $\frac{1}{2}$. per ounce, which are made legal tenders to any amount.

I prefer giving my idea of the use of a standard of value in silver, as I believe the change which took place in the year 1774 from the silver standard to the gold one, to have been the means of producing great evil to the country; nor ought we to have departed from the ancient use of that metal as all other nations found their standard upon it.

The use and intent of a standard of value, agreeable to my idea, is thus explained:—The metal to be used for coinage has a fixed quality, called “Standard,” containing eighteen pennyweights twelve grains of fine silver, and one pennyweight twelve grains of alloy, making together one ounce of metal, which, in the bullion market, may be worth five shillings: this ounce, by the royal prerogative, is at present converted into coin, at the nominal rate of five shillings and sixpence the ounce, or sixty-six shillings are cut out of the pound Troy.¹ These coins are then to be considered the standard of value, or, more properly speaking, the coins to be used as legal tenders. It will be shown that this arrangement has reference to a threefold purpose. First, the fixed standard quality enables the foreigner to calculate the par of exchange between two countries, or more simply to compare the quantity of fine silver contained in their respective coins: thus, if twenty shillings contain $1614\frac{54}{100}$ grains of fine silver: $23\frac{58}{100}$ franc pieces contain the same quantity of fine silver, making the par of exchange between France and England $23\frac{58}{100}$. The French merchant has no farther interest in our standard, than the knowledge of the quality of the metal in a given weight. In the second place, the market price of standard silver being five shillings the ounce, and the coining rate (as I have before proposed) five shillings and two pence the ounce, there would accrue a seignorage of nearly four per cent. by the conversion, which would pay for the expense of coinage, and allow a profit to the Government. This seignorage would likewise have the effect of keeping the coins in circulation amongst the

¹ I should recommend that sixty-two shillings should be cut out of the pound Troy, for ten per cent. is too large a seignorage; we should then return to the standard which was in use in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

people for the convenience of home trade (indeed their only legitimate use), the higher nominal value of the coin not allowing them to be exported for the sake of profit. In the third place, the standard coin, or its representative, is used as a means for settling all accounts between ourselves, at such a fixed rate as when tendered shall be considered in law as paid in full. It may well be supposed that disputes would arise between debtor and creditor, if there were no arbitrary rate in which accounts should be considered as settled. Let us suppose a case without this nominal standard of value. A, having a sum to pay to B, would not know what B would require of him. A says to B, I have come to settle my account, and I have brought silver with me; B answers, I do not want silver, give me gold. A retorts, I have no gold, you must take my silver, at five shillings the ounce; again B replies, silver is only worth four shillings and elevenpence the ounce: and so they would go on in dispute, till at last, by mutual consent, they would fix some standard of value for their own convenience. And here again we may remark upon the little regard the foreigner has for our standard coin, for we cannot compel him to settle accounts at their nominal value; he receives them only in payment at such rates as the exchanges may govern. This leads me to notice the advantage which the country gains by using *bullion* as an article of commerce, instead of coin; for if the merchant can procure bar-gold at the mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* the ounce, he has for certain 440 grains of fine gold, for which France will allow a certain number of francs; but if the merchant is compelled to send sovereigns nominally worth 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* the ounce, but actually not containing 440 grains of fine gold, either by being deficient in weight or quality, then France will allow so much less in francs as will meet the depreciation;

and as one or the other governs the rate of exchange, it follows that every bill of exchange is affected by it. Therefore we should not convert bullion into coin, without the actual want of the coin for home circulation.

The common consent of all the world has fixed upon the precious metals as the representative of all commodities, so that any discrepancies in commerce may be rectified by them at such rates as the demand and supply may govern. In England alone is this advantage lost sight of, by *fixing* a price for the purchase and sale of gold, both without limitation. Let us now see how these fixed prices appear to work, in a more familiar shape:—Suppose A to agree to purchase wheat at 1*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* per quarter, in any quantity and at all times, without reference to demand and supply; and compelled to sell the same in any quantity, and at all times, at 2*l.* per quarter, must not A of necessity be a victim in both cases? While wheat could be grown or imported at a less price than 1*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* per quarter, A would be overwhelmed with an article for which he had no demand. Again, as soon as the price of wheat exceeded that of 2*l.* per quarter, he would, with equal certainty, be called upon to supply the article, and perhaps a demand made for a quantity beyond his ability to meet, and for the sake only of profit to individuals. These fixed prices make us the store-keepers of gold for all the world. There are other causes which disturb our monetary system in the present day, besides the balance of trade being against us, such as foreign loans, stocks, shares, &c., which are used as a means of speculation by great capitalists; to which may be added the occasional demand for the support of credit in other countries.

These facts, and their consequences, lead me to revert to the preferred silver standard; and, quoting the opinions of

men of sound judgment as a corroborative of my idea on this subject, Mr. Huskisson, in a speech on the panic of 1825, said, "that the history of France proved the value of a steady and unchanging currency." Does not this steadiness then arise from their having a silver standard? For my part, I have no doubt whatever on the subject: for I know that no large quantity of five franc pieces have at any time come to this country. Can we say as much for the stability of our gold standard? Have not millions and millions of our gold *coins* been sent abroad, solely for the sake of profit to the exporter?

Coins and bullion have their separate uses: by keeping this in view, the mind may be relieved of much confusion. Coins are, or ought to be, struck solely for home circulation; and the stamp they bear gives to the possessors, when of full weight, the certainty of having so many grains of fine gold, or fine silver, in each.* These coins would rarely be withdrawn from their legitimate use if silver was the standard, and gold had no fixed price. The merchants (who invariably prefer it) would purchase bullion for exportation; for if gold in the market should reach 4*l.* the ounce, and the sovereign be allowed to meet that price, say 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, there would be no inducement to send the coin away. But the present system of allowing individuals the privilege of coining at the Mint, without reference to the want of the coin for circulation, is unjust to the Bank, expensive to the country, and injurious to the merchant; for this operation only takes place when the precious metals are abundant, and afford a profit by the conversion.

* Our metallic currency might be maintained in a wholesome state, that is, up to its weight, by creating a fund from a seignorage, for the purpose of paying the loss on the recoinage of the worn money.

Thus these important interests are sacrificed for the benefit of a few.

Bullion is sent to the Mint for coinage when the price of bullion is below that of the Mint, the sovereigns are brought to the Bank, and exchanged for notes, which notes are employed in the purchase of other bullion, for the purpose of further coinage, and again brought to the Bank, till at last their coffers overflow with a depreciated article for commercial purposes, and a too abundant stock for home use.

In a return made in February 1825, the stock of gold coin in deposit is stated at 7,285,000*l.*, while the bullion was only 1,572,000*l.* Unfortunately, this year a large demand was made for the precious metals for international purposes. One individual exported between six and seven millions, which consequently took the greater part of the stock of sovereigns. It is possible, if there had been 7,285,000*l.* in bullion, that large sum might have gone quietly away as an article of commerce; and the panic which took place in the December following, might have been modified. Whenever any considerable demand for gold takes place, and particularly coin, the public become alarmed, and hoard the sovereigns, thus diminishing the useful portion of the circulation, and which can only be replaced by fresh calls upon the Bank, thereby decreasing the deposit, and adding to the people's fears.

I think I am justified in asserting that no apprehension need be felt by a run for cash on the part of the people, unconnected with foreign exports, provided there be a reasonable amount of cash in deposit; for though the public mind is soon alarmed yet it is soon appeased. I only know of one symptom of distrust on the part of the public: when the demand for gold coin beyond that required for

circulation took place, May, 1831, it was met very judiciously and soon ceased. Professor Playfair, in his view of the "money system of England," says, in allusion to the run for gold in 1793, "In the months of March, April, and May, a demand for guineas arose in this manner: they had been worth twenty-seven livres in silver, or 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in Paris. The Bank, alarmed at the demand, which would have drained all the guineas, diminished the circulation of its notes. No sooner did the Bank of England contract its issues, than the private bankers were constrained to follow its example; and the distress and injury to credit caused by the withdrawal of accommodation and the curtailment of the currency, aided by the bad harvest of 1795, and the war expenditure, produced such general distrust, that early in the year 1797, the bank informed the minister of its inability much longer to meet the increasing demand upon it for gold. Universal bankruptcy and total extinction of credit must have ensued, but for the prompt and decisive resolution taken by Mr. Pitt.

The famous orders in council were issued, and were succeeded by the Bank Restriction Act, which by its effect controlled the destiny of Europe; and is likely at last to sink England herself under the magnitude of the debt which it created. What followed this bold measure is too familiar to require detail: a simple remark is all that need be added; had the ancient standard not been altered in 1774, and had the Bank been liable only to be called upon for payment in silver, or if, with Mr. Locke, no mint price were affixed to gold, so that the Bank might have rated guineas in exchange for its notes, at the current price of bullion, the same as they would be willing to take them in payment, no run would ever have taken place, because the inducement

to it would not have existed, and consequently no restriction would have been necessary. Nevertheless, in the teeth of experience and with all those facts as guides, on the new coinage, in 1816 and 1817, the silver was once more depreciated below the standard of Elizabeth, and, by an Act of that year, made legal tender only to the amount of forty shillings; and this is called a return to the sound currency of our ancestors. The first war in which Great Britain shall be engaged, nay, the first disturbance that occurs between any of the great Continental powers, will immediately be followed by another "Bank Restriction Act."

But without either of these great events there is a restriction at all times, to the extent of the difference between the bullion in deposit at the Bank of England and the amount of the paper issues of the *kingdom*, as may be seen by the following return made in the year 1835:—

RETURN 1835.

Bank of England Paper Issues.....	£17,262,000
" " Deposits	19,169,000
	<hr/>
	36,431,000
Private Bank Issue	£8,334,860
Joint Stock ditto.....	2,799,550
	<hr/>
	£11,134,410
	<hr/>
	£47,565,410
Return of Bullion in deposit.....	6,000,000
	<hr/>
Cash restriction	£41,565,410

This large restriction may be thus accounted for:—Bank notes being legal tenders, give the privilege to all private and joint stock banks, of founding their issues on those of

the Bank, and relieve them from the charge of holding any quantity of bullion in deposit above what is wanted for mere change; and thus the onus is thrown on the Bank of England alone, for the support of the whole paper circulation; and bank stock and other securities go for nothing, as a demand upon them for gold, to the amount only of 10% more than they have in deposit, will cause immediate stoppage, and, consequently, fearful distrust and ruin.

Mr. Harris, who was formerly in the Royal Mint, has stated his valuable opinion on the subject of gold coins as follows: "Rates on gold coins are not to be fixed arbitrarily, but are to be regulated by the price which gold then bears to silver as a standard. These rates are, and always have been considered as subject to this rule, and also to be altered again and again whenever the case may so require. Under this limitation, it is very convenient that gold coins should pass as, or instead of, money, but as not being themselves money, or the standard measure of the value of all other things. It is a fundamental characteristic of money, that, as a measure, it continues invariable; that is, that a payment in the standard coins of any specific sum agreed upon, is, whenever made, a full discharge of that contract, without regarding at all how silver may have varied in its value with respect to commodities in general, by an increase and decrease of its quantity. But gold coins are to be considered in another view: payments in them may not be for quantity. It is by the rates only which gold coins bear in respect to silver as a standard at the time of payment that contracts are discharged, and not according to the rates which these coins might have at the time when the contracts were made. In this view only gold coins are to be considered; and in this view they are upon a footing with any other commodity, though less liable to a sudden

and great change in their value than most other things."

Lord Lauderdale entered a protest on the journals of the House of Lords against Lord Liverpool's notion of making gold a standard of value; and wisely; for the immense absorption which the home circulation requires, must lessen the means of meeting the discrepancies of commerce. Gold, from its small bulk and great value (giving facility in transmission), makes it a very desirable article for international purposes, and therefore is wanted here, there, and every where; and no country can monopolise it without making at times a great sacrifice. To maintain our gold standard, a sacrifice is frequently made by us when gold is temporarily withdrawn from the bank deposit for commercial, political, or stock transactions by the necessity of suddenly contracting the paper issues. This sudden contraction may be accounted for by stating an interesting fact, viz. that the purchase and sale of gold (as to time) is as ninety-eight to eighteen; or, plainly, a certain quantity of gold which is accumulated by importation during a period of ninety-eight months, is withdrawn in the space of eighteen months, thus giving a long period of easy circulation and confidence followed by a sudden restriction of accommodation.

Besides, gold is too expensive to use for home circulation; for this purpose it is a dead weight, and prevents the expansion of the commerce of the country; we feel great inconvenience when it is withdrawn from the deposit for its legitimate purpose, that of inter-national exchange, and we are left without a representative. It is the want of this representative that causes all the distress consequent on a panic, and not the want of gold. Should the Bank be drained to their last sovereign, and compelled to stop pay-

ment, there would be no want of gold in the country, for thirty or forty millions would remain absorbed in hoards and in circulation; but as to its application to the purpose of saving the country from a national bankruptcy, it might as well have been thrown over London Bridge.

I believe a great mistake was made, on the return to cash payments, of forcing at all times a metallic circulation on the people. Our large debt having been contracted for in paper under a cash restriction, there must be consequently great difficulty in maintaining our credit on a more limited basis. I am of opinion, that it would be wise for so powerful an engine as the Bank of England to have a safety valve, to relieve it from the effects of too great a pressure under the gold standard. Perhaps, if the following system were judiciously put into practice, the circulation might remain more steady, and not be subject to so many mischievous fluctuations. We may suppose thirty-five millions to be about the amount of cash in circulation, and that eight millions are in deposit at the Bank. The thirty-five millions are seldom diminished by exportation, the demand being always made upon the deposit; and, however alarmingly this may be lessened, we do not meet the demand, as in other cases, by raising the price of the commodity, for our gold is unalterably fixed: but to the system proposed.

SYSTEM.

In the first place, let us consider the cash in circulation as a deposit, which might be increased or decreased as the foreign exchanges fluctuate, either for or against us, and the action upon it to be governed by the increase or decrease of the bank deposit. When the eight millions in deposit are lessened to such an extent as may excite alarm,

permit the Bank to offer one pound notes in payment,³ instead of sovereigns, which the public would readily receive, as they are more convenient. I think the issue of these notes might go on without danger, until such a quantity of gold should be withdrawn from the circulation into the deposit, as may afford the desired confidence. I should suppose it would rarely happen that more than five millions would be taken from the thirty-five millions in circulation. Again, when the precious metals are imported, and the deposit of bullion much increased, issue sovereigns, and gradually withdraw the one pound notes from circulation; the Bank would find it to be their interest so to do, as it would relieve them of part of their dead weight of bullion. Under our present system, this is of the utmost importance to the country, whether the amount of bullion in the Bank deposit be either eight millions or one million; but it is of no consequence to the public whether they have thirty-five millions or one million in circulation, provided they have a representative to carry on their trade with. If the eight millions be totally withdrawn from the Bank, a national bankruptcy in consequence takes place; but if the whole thirty-five millions were taken from the public, and placed in the Bank, they would not be subject to any loss or inconvenience, provided they had a substitute, payable in cash on demand. I wish it to be understood, that I am an advocate for a silver standard; for I believe it would do all that is required to free the gold: but as many object to

³ It would be a great preventive to forgery, if these one pound notes were not to be made legal tenders, so that a shopkeeper might have the option of refusing to take them from strangers. There would be no necessity for forcing such notes into circulation, as they would only be required for a very limited period, and to a small amount.

this change, perhaps the above suggestions may assist in meeting the dangers which so frequently surround us.

Gold should be as free as air, for it is the life-blood of commerce. It has the principle of water; it will find its level, and they who attempt to impede its progress will find they fight against a torrent: "An act of Parliament is a very weak weapon to oppose against self-interest." The accumulation of gold in a country is no proof of an increasing wealth arising from barter, as an example will show. In this country, three yards of cloth may be equal to three pounds of tea, or 21s. in cash; three yards of cloth in China may equal five pounds of tea, or 21s. in cash, for we have more cloth, and they have more tea, and cash is pretty well equal. If I have five pounds of tea returned to me, it is evident a profit arises on the barter, but if 21s. are returned, I had better not have sent the cloth, as I am minus freight and charges. The precious metals are seldom considered as a profitable remittance to a commercial country. Silver being the produce of South America, gives to that country a valuable consideration; but the country where the silver is sent may either gain or lose.

The free exportation of gold and silver was taken into consideration in the year 1660, and a council of trade then held, gave their opinions as follow:—

"If upon the balance, money is to be exported, the strictest laws (as by experience of all ages appeareth) cannot stop it, supposing it were of absolute necessity to restrain all money and bullion once imported to be kept within the kingdom: it then came under consideration, whether the laws hitherto made in that behalf are, or that it be possible to make a law, adequate to prevent the exportation thereof. We then enquired, what loadstone attracted this metal by force of nature to itself, against all

human providence or prevention; and soon found that it was alone the present course of trade and traffic throughout the world, and quite altered from that in former ages, when those statutes were made; which hath converted all action into the commodities which the earth and sea produce, is in continual circumrotation, embraceth all things, and hath enforced at last money (which in former times was only used as the measure to value all commodities by) to become now itself to be a commodity, subject to rising and falling in price and value as any other merchandize, and to be the only employment of thousands of merchants, that deal in nothing else. There are some trades that, in fact, or in the whole, cannot be driven, or managed, to any profit or proportion of advantage with our neighbours, but by exporting money or bullion, either together with their merchandize, or wholly a merchandize or commodity itself."

Many facts might be stated to show the mischief and inutility of fixing a price on gold, but two I think will suffice. "In the early part of the reign of William the Third, the silver coins were very defective, wanting, by clipping, &c., nearly one-half of their weight. The guineas passed in currency at this time for thirty shillings each, being a much higher value than the price of bullion would justify: the consequence was, that all the silver bullion in the kingdom that could be collected, instead of being brought to the Mint, was exported for gold bullion, in which foreigners made their payments to their own advantage, and to the great detriment of the merchants and manufacturers of this country. A new silver coinage was therefore begun in this reign, on the plan principally of Mr. Locke. The Chancellor of the Exchequer called to his assistance Sir Isaac Newton (whom he appointed Warden of the Mint), and Dr. Halley. The quantity of silver

coins made on the accession of William III. amounted to 6,812,908*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, of which the greater part was coined at the Tower, the rest at the country mints established for that purpose. Four years were employed for the completion of this re-coinage: the whole of the charges and losses have been estimated at not less than 2,700,000*l.* After this re-coinage, in 1669, it so happened that the gold coin was rated too high compared with the relative value of gold and silver in the market: the consequence was, as on former occasions of the like nature, the new silver coins were melted down and exported, and in the course of eighteen years, nearly the whole amount of silver re-coined disappeared, and scarcely any silver bullion was brought to the mint to be coined. In this state were the silver coins of this kingdom in the year 1717, when the ministers of George the First, alarmed at the great diminution of the silver coins, took the subject into consideration. They applied to Sir Isaac Newton, then Master of the Mint, for his advice. He reported, that the principal cause of the exportation of the silver coin was, that a guinea, that then passed for twenty-one shillings and sixpence, by common consent, was generally worth no more than twenty shillings and eightpence, according to the relative value of gold and silver in the market. He then suggested, that sixpence should be taken off the guinea, in order to diminish the temptation to export and melt down the silver coin. Soon after, the guinea was lowered, by proclamation, to twenty-one shillings. By this measure, which gave, in effect, the legal value of twenty-one shillings to a piece originally intended to be current at twenty shillings, the guinea, being yet at a higher value compared with silver coins, by fourpence, than it ought to have been, and those who had any payments to make, preferring to discharge their debts in that coin which

is over-rated, all considerable payments since [up to the time Lord Liverpool wrote] have been made in gold coin; and the silver coins have generally served only in making small payments, or in exchange for the fractional parts of the gold coins." What trouble, expense, and inconvenience might have been saved had silver been the standard of value, and gold left to find its own value with reference to silver in the market. Here it is plainly shewn, that however just the proportions may appear at a given time between gold and silver, there are circumstances which continually alter that proportion, and a greater demand made for one metal than the other will alter its value. It is generally thought desirable, by those unacquainted with the nature of the bullion business, that gold in bars should have fixed quality, the same as the coin; but this is a mistaken notion, for the process is attended with expense, and without the least advantage; for in bullion, when used as an article of commerce, the various qualities of the bars suit different markets; some countries having coins finer than our standard, others coarser. It was not even necessary, in Mr. David Ricardo's plan, to have the bars made of standard quality; for if any large quantity had been sold, it probably would have been for exportation. Mr. Ricardo's plan, 59th Geo. 3, cap. 49, the particulars of which I mean to give, was the second instance of the inutility and probable mischief of fixing a price on gold.

PLAN.

"Between the 1st of February and 1st of October, 1820, the Bank shall pay in standard gold, for notes tendered to an amount not less than the value calculated, after the rate of eighty-one shillings per ounce.

"Between October the 1st 1820, and May the 1st, 1821,

such payments shall be paid in gold calculated after the rate of seventy-nine shillings and sixpence per ounce.

“Between May the 1st, 1821, and May the 1st, 1823, such payment shall be paid in gold, calculated after the rate of seventy seven shillings and tenpence halfpenny per ounce.

“But the bank may, between February 1st and October 1st, 1820, make payment at any rate less than 4*l.* 1*s.*, and not less than 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per ounce.

“Between October 1st, 1820, and May, 1st 1821, it may pay at a rate less than 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* and not less than 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* on giving three days’ notice in the gazette, such payments to be made in ingots or bars of sixty ounces; fractional sums of less than forty shillings to be paid in silver. What could be the meaning of all this? Was it to facilitate trade by having gold and silver in circulation, and yet have gold bars of the value of 250*l.* and silver payable to the amount only of forty shillings? If meant to be used as an article of commerce, it must be either mischievous or nugatory: mischievous, if the price of gold abroad rose above that fixed; and nugatory, if the price remained below; but the following particulars will prove the inutility, and I might venture to say, the absurdity of the plan. There were stamped at the Mint 2,028 ingots, which the act states should be 60-ounce bars; but not one of the number was precisely that weight.

“There were sold 13 ingots—most likely as articles of curiosity—as follows:—

			£	s.	d.	
3 ingots in the month of Feb. 1820, at ..	4	1	0			per oz.
3 ingots	Oct. 1820	....	3	19	6	—
7 ingots	May 1821	....	3	17	10½	—

One of the ingots, which was bought in the month of May, 1821, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce, was brought to the Bank,

in May, 1826, and sold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ounce, by the same person who bought it; this ingot is now in the Bank, the remaining twelve that were sold have all been remelted, and 2,015 ingots were returned to the Mint and coined into sovereigns, which accounts for the whole 2,028 ingots. This is the result of a measure which, at the time it was recommended, was thought to be the most wise and efficacious plan to adopt for preparing the way to cash payments."

Many more valuable quotations might be given in favour of a silver standard, and allowing gold to find its value in the market; but perhaps enough has been said to draw the attention of persons qualified to form a judgment on a subject of such vital importance to the country. For my own part, I am convinced, that if the gold standard is persisted in, that one of these days we shall be placed in the anomalous situation of a national bankruptcy, at the same time that we have a very large quantity of gold in the country.

VI.

UNPUBLISHED PENNY OF AETHELSTAN, AND HALF-PENNY OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

SIR,

AMONGST the Anglo-Saxon coins which have lately come into my possession, two very curious and interesting ones having occurred, which appear to me worthy of the notice of you and your learned readers, I send you an account of them, together with drawings.

The first is a coin of Aethelstan, which I procured from a travelling dealer in old silver, together with some other coins, one of them a common coin, belonging to the same prince: it bears the king's head on one side, and the legend

AÐELSTAN · REX. The reverse differs from that of the other coins which bear the same obverse, in having four pellets in the field, one opposite each angle of the cross: the legend is HVN · GAR · MO · ROF · CIVIT, and neither the type, money, or mint have, I believe, hitherto occurred. Rochester is one of the towns where, it appears from the laws of Aethelstan, that that prince had a mint and three moneyers; but hitherto no specimen of it has appeared. It is in very fine preservation, and weighs twenty-four grains, and was found somewhere in the south-west of Ireland; but where I could not learn.

The other coin, which I have to introduce to your notice, is a halfpenny of the Confessor, the existence of which has been so frequently questioned. It bears, on the obverse, the king's head helmeted, and the legend EDPERD REX, and on the reverse a short double cross, similar to that on Nos. 36, 37, 38, Ruding; and a legend which seems to be SKVEÐA · OHVNT, read backwards, but with this reading I am not fully satisfied. It weighs scarcely nine grains, and could never have weighed more than ten.

The question whether these are halfpence of this king has been often discussed; and the occurrence of a number of his coins of the type and size of Nos. 36, 37, 38, of Ruding, which appear at first sight to be halfpence, seems to have contributed much to embarrass the subject: the weight of these coins, however, from twelve to eighteen grains, leaves no doubt but they are pennies; but the coinage of halfpence in this reign seems to have been proved by the discovery of the coin noticed in your Journal for May 1838, in a letter from Sir H. Ellis, as having been exhibited in 1743, by the Rev. Mr. North, to the Society of Antiquaries; and I have no doubt whatever—and my friend and brother numismatist, Mr. Sainthill, agrees with

me in the opinion, that the coin I have now introduced to your notice is also a halfpenny of the same king. It is very thin, and altogether of different appearance from the small pennies of the Confessor, of which I have met with several amongst the coins found in the county Wexford; and its weight is still less than that of Mr. North. It was brought to me by a friend from London.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LINDSAY.

VII.

MEDALS OF THE PRETENDER.

[SECOND SERIES.]

(Continued from Vol. I. p. 222.)

No. 8.—William, Prince of Orange, habited in the Roman costume, with one foot on a serpent, which seems to have been destroyed; in his right hand he holds a sword, and the left hand holds firmly the hand of a female representing Great Britain; she has on her head three crowns, behind her is an orange tree, entwined with the rose and thistle, and suspended upon it, are the arms of the United Kingdom; behind the Prince is seen the rising sun, and a little lower, Father Peters, running away with the young Prince, who carries a windmill. James II. runs by the side of Father Peters; the sacred fire burns between the Prince and Great Britain; round the upper half of the medal is this motto: DEO · VINDICE · IVSTITIA COMITE [Having God for support and Justice for Companion].

Rev.—In the distance are a number of ships approaching the shore, on which are landing troops from several boats; the Prince is seen at the head of some horsemen who are approaching a castle, on which a flag is flying. Round the

upper part of the medal are the words CONTRA · INFAN-
TEM · PERDITIONIS [Against the child of per-
dition]. In the Exergue, EXPEDITIO · NAVALIS
PRO · LIBERTATE · ANGLIÆ. MDCLXXXVIII.
[Naval Expedition for the Liberty of England. 1688].

There is a variety of this medal where Father Peters carries
the Pix instead of the child.

These are on the landing of the Prince of Orange at
Torbay.

No. 9.—Bust, to the right, with flowing hair and head laureated
and full drapery, with this inscription: GVILLEL · III.
D · G · PRINC · AVRA · RELI · LIBER · QVE.
RESTI [William III. by the grace of God, Prince
of Orange, Restorer of Religion and Liberty].

Rev.—In the centre, placed on a hill, is the ark of the covenant;
on the left, England and Holland are represented on
their knees, looking up to the clouds, over which is the
word EMANUEL [God with us]. In the clouds is a
warrior, who with a thunderbolt, strikes to the ground
some French soldiers, and puts to flight a Jesuit who
carries some emblems of Popery, and a bishop who carries
a child in his arms, but whose mitre has fallen off his
head.

This medal is said to have been struck, on the Prince's arrival
at Salisbury.

No. 10.—The after-part of the yacht in which the Queen (of
James the Second), the Prince of Wales and their suite,
embarked, carrying the French colours. In an opposite
direction is the Jesuit Peters, seated upon a lobster, hold-
ing in his arms the young Prince, who has a little wind-
mill on his head; the Jesuit addresses the young Prince
in the words, ALLONS · MON · PRINCE · NOUS
SOMMES · EN · BON · CHEMIN [Come, my Prince,
we are in the Right Way]. And in the exergue, JAC
FRAN · EDWARD · SUPPOSEE · 20 · JVIN · 1688.
[James Francis Edward, Supposititious, 20th June, 1688].

As many persons asserted that he was the son of a miller, we
have the following:—

Rev.—On an escutcheon, surmounted by a Jesuit's cap, is repre-
sented a windmill, round which, in imitation of the
order of the garter, are two strings of beads, at the bot-
tom of which hangs a lobster; and the motto: HONI

SOIT · QUI · NON · Y · PENSE [Evil be to him who thinks not of it]. And round the medal is this legend; LES · ARMES · ET · L · ORDRE · DU · PRETENDU PRINCE · DE · GALLES [The arms and the Order of the pretended Prince of Wales].

No. 10.—On the left, is a female representing Great Britain: splendidly dressed; at her side are her arms, surmounted by the royal crown; and behind, a pedestal, on which is a cap of liberty. She embraces and greets a warrior, who willingly advances to assist her. He bears a shield with the arms of the Prince of Orange on it, surrounded by the garter and the usual motto. Ships are seen sailing in the distance behind her. M · BRIT · EXP · NAV [Great Britain delivered]; and continued behind him, BAT · LIB REST · ASSERTA. [Re-established and strengthened by the Naval Expedition of the Dutch].

Rev.—On the top of an inaccessible rock is an eagle, having in her nest two young ones. She holds one in her beak, which she will not acknowledge as her own, but ejects it: another eagle which flies above the nest appears to be angry at this act. Round the medal is a border of roses and leaves; and these words EII CIT · INDIGNUM [He turns out the Unworthy].

No. 12.—Bust, to the right, of the King of France, with flowing hair, no drapery, with this legend: LVDOVICVS MAGNUS · REX [King Louis the Great].

Rev.—On the left is seen Father Peters, having in his arms the little Prince, who holds a windmill. He is going towards a ship which bears the French colours: following Father Peters is the Duke of Lauzun, with a broken sword; under their feet is a serpent in pieces; behind Father Peters and the Duke, is the Belgic Lion crowned, who seems to drive them away: in his left paw he holds a lance, on the top of which is the cap of liberty; in the right, he holds the labarum of the Christian Emperors. Round the top of the medal is this legend; AVT · REX · AVT NIHIL [Either King or Nothing].

No. 13.—Bust to the left crowned with laurel, hair flowing, slight drapery: beneath the bust is a small rose, with this legend; IACOBUS · II · D · G · BRITTANNIARUM IMPERATOR [James II., by the Grace of God, Sovereign of Great Britain].

Rev.—Represents the fable of the Fox who having her young ones carried away by an eagle, and, not being able to reach

the nest, sets fire to the tree, and forces the eagle to retire. Round the medal is this legend; *MAGNIS · INTERDUM PARVA · NOCENT · REGNO · ABDICATO · IN GALLIAM · APPULIT.* Exergue, 4 IAN · 1689 · N · S. [Sometimes the Little are fatal to the Great. He arrived in France after having abandoned his kingdom, 4th Jan. 1689. New Style].

No. 14.—Bust, to the right, of Louis XIV. with flowing hair (no drapery), with this legend: *LVDOVICVS · XIII · REX CHRISTIANISSIMVS. I · MAVGER · F,* [Louis XIV. Most Christian King].

Rev.—France, under the figure of a woman helmeted, welcomes King James II., his Queen, and the young Prince: on the right side are the French arms; on the left, those of England. Round the upper part of the medal is this legend; *PERFVGIVM · REGIBVS* [Asylum for Kings]. In the exergue, is this inscription; *IAC · II · M BR · REX · CVM · REG · CONI · ET · PR · WAL-LIAE · IN · GALL · RECEPVS · MDCLXXXIX.* [James II. King of Great Britain, received in France, with the Queen his Wife and the Prince of Wales, 1689.]

No. 15.—Bust to the right; flowing hair, crowned with laurel, neck bare, with this legend, *LVDOVICVS · MAGNVS R · CHRIST · F · P · SEMP · VICT.* [Louis the Great, most Christian King, always victorious].

Rev.—A wreath of roses and pomegranates entwined by a band, on which are these letters, on different folds, *LV · DO VI · CO · MAG · NO* [Medal consecrated to]; and in the centre this inscription, *OB · REGEM · REGINAM · ET PRINCIPEM · MAG · BRITANNIÆ · SERVATOS* [The Glory of Louis the Great for having saved the King, the Queen, and the Prince of Great Britain].

No. 16.—Busts to the right of William and Mary, he laureated, and both with drapery, with the legend *GVLIELMVS ET · MARIA · D · G · BRITANNORUM · REX · ET REGINA · F · D* [William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great Britain, Defenders of the Faith].

No. 17.—Another bust to the right of William and Mary, he laureated, but neither having drapery, with this legend, *GVLIELM · R · MARIA · REGINA · F · D · P · A · I · S.* William, King, Mary, Queen, Defenders of the Faith, Pious, August].

The following reverse on both medals:

Rev.—Upon a rock on the sea-shore is an eagle casting from her nest a young one. Near the rock are seen ships sailing;

and on the opposite side are two pyramids; and above is a brilliant sun. Legend, NON · PATITVR · SVPPOSITIOS [He will not allow the Supposititious to remain]; in the exergue is this inscription, IVRE · REGNI · VINDIC MDCLXXXIX [The Right of Succession maintained, 1689]

No. 18.—Busts to the right of William and Mary, he with flowing hair and crowned with laurel, breast covered with armour; she with hair dressed and slight drapery. Legend, GVLIELM · REX · MARIA · REGINA · F · D · P · A. [King William and Queen Mary, Defenders of the Faith, Pious August; under the busts, I · SMELTZING.]

No. 19.—Another. Bust to the right of King William, flowing hair and crowned with laurel; neck bare; a small rose under the bust; round the medal, GVLIELM · III · D · G. BRITTAN · R · RELIG · LIBERTATISQ · RESTITVT [William III. by the Grace of God, King of Britain, restorer of religion and liberty].

Rev.—(Which serves for both medals). In the centre is an orange tree, on which is fastened the arms of England; on the left, is King James II., running away: frightened by the lightning which comes from the orange tree, the crown is falling from his head, and he has thrown away the sceptre. On the right is Father Peters, equally alarmed at the lightning which surrounds him—he seems rather to skulk away; he has at his back the Pix, and in his right arm he holds the young Prince of Wales, who holds in his hand a windmill. Between two clouds, and over the tree, are these words: ITE · MISSA · EST. [Get away, the mass is over]. In the exergue is this inscription: INAUGURATIS · MAIESTATIBUS · EIECTO · PAPATV · EXPULSA · TYRANNIDE · BRITANNIA FELIX. 1689 [Great Britain, happy by the coronation of their Majesties, and by the expulsion of Papacy and tyranny. 1689].

No. 20.—Bust, to the left of Queen Mary, hair partly dressed with beads, and locks flowing over the shoulder, and this legend: MARIA · D · G · MAGN · BRIT · FRANC ET · HIB · REGINA. [Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland].

Rev.—An eagle taking his flight towards the sun, he holds two young ones in his talons, but lets fall one, because it shut its eyes against the rays of the sun: legend: NON PATITVR · SVPPOSITIOS [He will not suffer a supposititious one]. Exergue: EXCELLENTISSIMÆ PRINCIP · IUS · REGNI · VINDICATVM · EIECTO

SVPOSITITIO · MDCLXXXIX [The right of our most excellent Princess to the Crown, maintained by the expulsion of the supposed heir. 1689].

From No. 8 to No. 20, are struck on the flight of the Pretender from England, and his reception by Louis XIV; they are dated 1688 and 1689.

VIII.

ON THE COINS OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

SIR,

IN the "Gentleman's Magazine," for September, 1835, there is a letter from my friend, Mr. Lindsay, on Mr. Hawkins' admirable paper respecting the William pennies found at Beaworth, a copy of which had only then just reached us "poor provincials;" and while Mr. L. concurred with much of Mr. H.'s arrangements, he dissented from that gentleman's opinion, that these pennies were a coinage of the conqueror; considering rather, that they were coined by Rufus. I entertain the same opinion, for reasons which Mr. L. inserted as the fifth paragraph of his letter. Towards the close of his letter Mr. L. mentioned another idea of mine, in these words: "A brother collector of mine has suggested to me, that this hoard most probably was either a part or a whole of the king's seignorage, from the different mints of one coinage; and that it would also indicate that the engravers were limited, in a great measure, to one type for the same period; from which circumstance another question may arise:—whether the dies were not engraved at the seat of government, at Winchester or London, and sent to the other different mints, leaving the local engravers, or moneyers, to insert their names and residences, by which they were made accountable to the king for the

goodness of the coins. And, supposing this hoard was the king's seignorage, we may presume that the best struck and the weightiest coins would be selected by the moneyers for their own credit and safety."

This subject is recalled to my recollection by having been lent a volume of the *Archæologia* (vol. xviii. part 1, A.D. 1815), containing a paper by the late Taylor Coombe, Esq., respecting a hoard of 5700 pennies of Henry II., found at Tealby. Mr. Coombe writes, "These coins were as fresh as when they were first issued from the Mint; all of them having the same type, though minted in towns situated at a great distance from each other: the whole number consists of twenty-nine towns, of which twelve have been already published; seven others were known to exist in private collections, though not published, and ten are now added to the list for the first time." And on weighing 5127 of these pennies, previous to melting them, the deficiency on each coin was not one-fifteenth of a grain of its proper weight.

The circumstances of this hoard so entirely agree with those respecting the hoard at Beaworth, that I think they confirm my idea respecting it, and that the Tealby hoard formed also, in a similar manner, a part or the whole of the king's seignorage, collected, possibly, by an officer appointed for that purpose, who travelled to the different mints, and received the king's dues on the coinage. How otherwise can we account for coins from such a variety of mints, all fresh from the die, and which evidently had not been in circulation, and having no mixture of coins, English or foreign? In other hoards we have coins in every variety of condition as to wear, and every variety of type, period, and sovereign, domestic and foreign. At the same time, the relative proportions, as to the number of coins of the

different mints in the Beaworth hoard, agrees with the relative importance of the places where they were coined; which I think is an additional reason for considering my conjecture correct, that the hoard was the king's seignorage, which would be larger or smaller, according to the quantity of money coined at the mint.

In the same volume of the *Archæologia* we have a subsequent paper of Mr. Coombe's, respecting 379 pennies of Canute, found at Halton Moor, near Lancaster, of which 366 were of the York mint, and the remaining 13 from seven distant mints. And of 690 pennies of Henry III., found at Bantry, which came under my observation, 235 were of the London mint, 222 of Canterbury, 83 of Dublin, and 27 with the legends "Rex Tercei," and "Rex Ang." and defaced coins, leaving only 123 for eighteen other mints. Contrast these disproportionate numbers, as to the coins of the different mints, with the numbers in Mr. Hawkins' list, and I think that they prove that the Beaworth hoard had accumulated under some system: and if we could even get rid of that inference, by what doctrine of chances could we have brought together about 6000 coins in two instances, being specimens of every mint in the kingdom, many of which were previously unknown, not one of which had ever been in circulation?

In the hoard of Henry the Second's pennies, 5700 in number, they were all of one type; and in those of William (whether the Conqueror or Rufus), "about 6500" in number, there were only 91 not of the PAXS type.¹ From this I have inferred, that it seems probable that the type of the

¹ These ninety-one pennies may have been the king's seignorage, on coinages previous to the PAXS type, not accounted for until now, with the king's receiver. We may suppose that they were struck between his last and present round of collection.

coins struck at the different mints was regulated by orders from the sovereign; and I further suggested the consideration, "whether the dies were not engraved at the seat of government?" Simon mentions that punches for dies were sent from the London mint to Dublin,² in the time of the Edwards: but I am myself more disposed to think, that the type for the time being having been determined by the proper authority, coins were struck, and sent to the different mints for them to copy, until further orders. And this will account for the general uniformity of design which we find in the coins of this period, though varying perhaps in the style of workmanship, and struck in mints remote from each other. Yet we find certain obverses attended uniformly with certain reverses, and a very close uniformity also in the sovereign's title. The first penny coined by the conqueror is considered, with great probability, to be that so like his predecessors, a profile bust looking to the right, with a sceptre, inscribed, PILLEMVS REX; reverse, a cross fleurie pierced with an annulet. Of this type I have before me, DVNNIC ON AESTI; LEOFOLD N PININC (the o seems to have been forgotten); LININC ON PINCE; EADPARD ON LV, and ON SNOT. Here is variety of engravers and mints, but uniformity of design. Then we have the full-faced penny, with the two sceptres, inscribed PILLEM REX ANGL; reverse, a cross fleurie, with a cross pommé in saltier. I have before me, AELPINE ON LVNDV; SPOTINE ON EXCE; VLF ON LINC; and AELPI ON HEREFOR. Then another change to the canopy type,

² I suspect that the coins which we have of Edward, of Canterbury and London, with the triangle, and those of Dublin without the triangle, may have occurred from English obverses and reverses having been put into the Irish bag by mistake; as, even in these our days, letters for Cork sometimes first travel from London to York.

inscribed PILLEMVS REX; reverse, a lozenge filled up, and fleurie. Of this I have only LEOFPOLD ON PINCE, but Mr. Ruding gives BRINTRED ON OXON, and Mr. Hawkins, EVSTMAER ON PIHRE. Now, even on this small field of observation, how will you account that the cross fleurie, pierced with an annulet, is never found as a reverse to the two sceptres, or the canopy obverses; or that PILLELM REX ANGL is never met as the king's title, with the profile head, or canopy, if the types and inscriptions had not been regulated and directed by the sovereign? And even with my very limited means of judging, it appears to me, that this was then a system that had been long established. I have two pennies of Cnut; their type is similar to Ruding, Pl. 22, No. 1; bust in profile, looking to the right, with a sceptre, both inscribed, behind the head CNV, and in front RECX; reverse, a cross pierced with a mullet—AELPINE ON ECX, and ELEFRTH ON NORTH. The abbreviation of the king's name, position of the letters, type, and reverse, the same at Exeter and Northampton. I have three Confessors, of York, Leicester, and Exeter: type, as to bust and reverse, and also inscription, precisely the same. And Mr. Lindsay lately procured twelve of this sovereign's coins, all unpublished, the particulars of which have appeared in your Journal; among which are four (LEOFFINE ON PELI; LEOFFINE ON EGEL; LEOFSTAN ON LVN; and ELFPINE ON ECXEC); reverse, a small cross in the centre of the field, all precisely the same in the design of the bust; a radiated crown, and inscription round it, with one letter variation in the Exeter. The recurrence of REX ANGLOR on the sovereign pennies of the Confessor, looks also as the result of system. I do not think I am justified in trespassing further on your space; but I submit these remarks to those of your readers who have greater information, and more

extensive means of testing their correctness; and hoping they may turn their attention to the subject,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Cork, 10th June, 1839.

R. S.

IX.

ON THE COINS OF EAST ANGLIA.

SIR,

THE arrangement of Saxon coins, I am convinced, has not yet received that accurate attention at the hands of English Antiquaries, which is due to every branch of antiquities tending to illustrate the history of our own country. I will trouble you with a few remarks in support of this observation:—

From the date of the murder of the East Anglian King, Ethelbert, by Offa, A.D. 793, till the accession of Edmund in 855, we have no names of the Sovereigns of this kingdom recorded in history; yet, from various passages in ancient chronicles, we gather, that the East Anglians were incessantly revolting against the power of Mercia, occasionally placing themselves under the protection of the West Saxon Kings; and, in one instance, we find a King of Mercia falling a victim to the success of their arms. On their coins, however, the names of a few of their kings have been preserved. Several pennies bearing the name of a Prince called *Aethleweard*, resembling, in the exact correspondence of type, shape of letters, names of moneyers, and similarity of execution, the money of Edmund, were long misappropriated to *Aethelheard* of Wessex, but were removed to their proper situation by Dr. Combe. If any pieces of the East Anglian money during the interval of

sixty years above-mentioned had come down to us, from the connexion of East Anglia with Mercia and Wessex, we might naturally expect them to bear some resemblance to the coins of one or both those kingdoms. Such are those which I come now to examine. Two pennies in Ruding's fourth plate, with legends, EADVALDREX on the obverse, and on the reverse of one EADNOÐ, on the other HINTREb, and placed at the head of the Mercia series, and assigned, but erroneously, as the following remarks will shew, to *Athelbald*, who became King of Mercia in 716, and died 755.

I. Both the coins read EADVALD, and are appropriated to a king, who, in the Saxon chronicles, and in authentic charters, is *uniformly* called *Athelbald* or *Ethelbald*. The great difference between these names and *Eadwald*, is such as cannot be accounted for, even by the often alleged plea of the incorrectness of Saxon orthography. It is, I conceive, sufficient of itself, were other reasons wanting, to venture the appropriation of these coins to the predecessor of Offa.

II. The only connection of these coins with the Mercia kingdom, seems founded on their resemblance to various pieces of Offa's money, which have uniformly the letter O for *Merciorum*. On the pennies of Eadvald, we remark that it is altogether omitted.

III. Again, Offa's reign was prolonged to the extent of forty years; and it is reasonable to suppose that those of his moneyers whose names appear on the coins of his successor, Coenwulf, and on those of Egbert, could scarcely have worked for him at the beginning of his reign, or for his predecessor Athelbald; and that such of his coins as bear a strong resemblance to those of Coenwulf, belong to a period immediately antecedent to that monarch's accession.

Hence it is that we are referred to an examination of the coins themselves, Ruding, Plate IV. No. 1. This coin has on the obverse the king's name in three lines, EADVALD REX, and on the reverse the moneyer's name, EADNOÐ. This name, indeed, I do not find among the moneyers of any king till Ludica, and Beornwulf (and it can hardly be the same person), but the type of the piece on which it appears, belongs equally to Offa and Coenwulf. In Sir Andrew Fountaines's ninth table, No. 8 of Offa exactly resembles the coin under consideration, as does that of Coenwulf, No. 18, Plate VI. of Ruding, except that in the obverse of the latter we have the bust of Coenwulf, both presenting the name of the same moneyer, LVL. Ruding, Plate IV. fig. 2; here we have the name of a moneyer, HINTREÐ, of frequent occurrence, in the money of Offa and Coenwulf, and a type no less common to both.

I think it then not unreasonable to place the date of these coins near the commencement of the reign of Coenwulf. I shall recur to them shortly.

There is another piece which I shall venture to remove from its present situation; and I do so with the more confidence, as, from Mr. Hawkins' silence respecting it in his list of the kings of Northumberland, of whom coins are extant, I infer that its appropriation to Eanred of Northumberland was not satisfactory to him. It is a silver penny, unique, I believe, and figured in Ruding's 27th plate. An examination of this piece and comparison with others, will enable us to form a more correct estimate of its origin. First, then, the name of the moneyer is ÐES. Now if it had really belonged to the Northumbrian kingdom, we might expect to find the name of this moneyer among the 2000 stycas of Eanred, found at Hexham; but neither in

that hoard, nor among the stycas discovered at Kirk Oswald, in 1808, was any coin found thus inscribed (indeed the name does not appear on the money of any Saxon king). Again, in reference to the type, we observe, that the bust on the obverse is an exact copy of that on many of the coins of Ethelwulf of Wessex, who began his reign in 837; and of Ethelbert, 862; that the reverse is very similar to several of Ethelwulf, and is exactly the same as that of a coin of Berhtulf, of Mercia (Ruding, Plate VII. fig. 2), who ascended the throne in A.D. 839. Lastly, if this coin should be considered as belonging to the Northumbrian king, would it not be very singular, that his stycas should present such monotonous types, when his mind was capable of issuing so (comparatively) excellent a production as that under discussion. An examination of the plates of stycas, published in vol. xxv. of *Archæologia*, shews us that the first efforts of taste to improve the barbarity of the Northumbrian coinage, appear on the stycas of Ethelred, Eanred's successor. I may further remark, that the only silver coins of this kingdom that I have heard of (for I consider the appropriation of the skeattas to Northumberland very weakly supported), are, a skeatta of Ethelred, extant at the present day, and one of Eanred, in Sir A. Fountaine's plates, both of which, in workmanship and type, resemble the stycas. Having now removed the pennies of Eadwald, and that of Eanred from the position hitherto assigned to them, I must first mention that we have no kings recorded in history to whom they could be appropriated. But, from the resemblance of the first to the money of Offa and Coenwulf, kings of Mercia; of the last to the coins of Ethelwulf and Ethelbert of Wessex, and Berhtulf of Mercia, I think we may safely place them in the East Anglian series. *Eadwald*, then, must have reigned

almost immediately after *Ethelbert*; and if we consider *Aethelward* as the predecessor of *Eadmund*, he may have been the immediate successor of *Eanred*.

I am Sir,

Your's respectfully,

"Leeds, June 16, 1839."

D. H. H."

X.

NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE SUR QUELQUES MÉDAILLES GRECQUES DES ROIS DE CHYPRE; PAR H. P. BORRELL.—4to. Paris, 1836.

ALTHOUGH this admirable little Essay is printed in French, and published in Paris, we feel pride and pleasure in reminding our readers that its author is an Englishman, resident at Smyrna, and that we are, therefore, fully entitled to claim for our country (through Mr. Borrell) the honour of one of the most brilliant and interesting numismatic discoveries on record.

We conceive ourselves to be fully warranted in this bold expression of our feeling on this occasion, when we consider that a long *suite* of coins, of gold and silver, now for the first time so happily brought together, classed, and proved to belong to several kings of Cyprus, have been well-known to the numismatic world for nearly *two centuries*; and that during this long period, they have, from time to time, excited the attention,—occupied the minds—and finally eluded the sagacity of such men as Spanheim, Frölich, Pellerin, Beger, C. Combe, Eckhel, T. Combe, Sestini, and Cousinery; besides other numismatists of our own day, whose meritorious labours, in clearing up numismatic difficulties, prove them to be eminently deserving of the great reputation which they severally enjoy.

We have long had before us this admirable little work ; and hailed its first appearance with feelings of the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. It is due therefore to its author, as well as to our readers and ourselves, to state, that a much earlier notice of it would have been given, had we not been tempted to indulge too long in the hope for sufficient leisure to accompany our unqualified praise of Mr. Borrell's discovery, with an abridgment of his arguments in favour of his new attribution and classification of the respective coins. Finding, however, that our wish has operated as an impediment to the performance of our pleasant duty on the one hand, and as, on the other, Mr. Borrell tells us his own story so succinctly and so well ; we must content ourselves by referring for all detail to the work itself, not doubting, but that the admirer of Greek coins will rejoice in the perusal, as much as we did.

After conducting his readers by a short route through the early history of Cyprus as an introduction, Mr. Borrell proceeds to describe and appropriate almost all the known coins of the long series which is now found to belong to the kings of this celebrated island. The descriptions are illustrated by a copper-plate.

The earliest of these coins, as classed by Mr. Borrell, is a beautiful one of gold, inscribed EYA, belonging to Evagoras I., who reigned from about the year 405, to 374 B. C. A plate of this coin ornaments the title-page to the work. It was first published by Eckhel,¹ and afterwards by Combe.² Next, follow the coins of Nicoles,

¹ Num. Vet. Anec. p. 303, Tab. xvi. No. 4, ex. Mus. Mag. Duc.

² Num. Vet. Pop. et Urb. p. 121, Cyrene, No. 4.

Evagoras II., Pythagoras, Alexander the Great, Pnytagoras, and lastly, Menelaus, who was brother to Ptolemy Soter. These kings reigned principally at Salamis, and as, in the course of the work, it is shewn that some of the Cyprian kings and potentates had governments of small extent, though of considerable power and population, it appears probable that future discoveries will add many new kings to this series; consequently it is, at present, impossible to foresee the important results to which this discovery may lead future numismatic and archaiological students.



XI.

HOARD OF PENNIES OF HENRY II. FOUND IN
BEDFORDSHIRE.

THE preceding wood-engraving represents a hoard of silver coins which was found in Bedfordshire, in a piece of hollow sand-stone. No better history of the discovery will be wished for than is contained in the following letter of Colonel. Fox, by whom the coins were kindly communi-

cated to the Numismatic Society; and to whom, as will be perceived, this interesting relic belongs.

"Ordinance, 19th April, 1839."

"My dear Sir,

"I send you, to your London address, the stone hollowed out, with all the early English coins (in number 146) in it; as found early in this year, by a labourer in the employment of Mr. Samuel Bennett, (a tenant of the Duke of Bedford's), at Bickering's Park, in the parish of Millbrook, near Ampthill. The Duke very kindly, when brought to him, informed me of them; and my father, who is lord of the manor, gave them to me.

"They are all of Henry the Third's reign, or Henry the Second's; for I believe the types of both kings are the same. None of them are very well preserved; but it is very interesting to have them as found in the stone.

"Pray take care of them, and return them to me at the Ordinance at your leisure. Very sincerely yours,

"C. R. Fox."

"Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. &c.&c."

It might be desirable to hear the opinion of a geologist on the subject of the hollow stone which concealed these coins: the purse-like shape of its cavity having suggested to some persons the idea of a formation subsequent to the period when the coins themselves were deposited in the earth; at which time, it has been further presumed, that a bag or purse contained them. In support of this idea, it has been pointed out, that the coins were more concealed when first found than they are at present, when poured back into the stone,—a considerable fragment having been accidentally detached from that part of it which is now its aperture. It seems more probable, however, that a natural

cavity, in an age when savings-banks were unknown, suggested to some poor fellow the idea of secreting within it his accumulated savings. One of the many ills "which flesh is heir to," snatched him away; and with him expired the secret of his hidden treasure.

Yet who shall say that the owner of one hundred and forty-six pence, in the twelfth century was *poor*? With twelve shillings he might have stocked a small farm: and since, about a century and a half later, 10*l.* a year was reckoned a competent estate for a gentleman, in the reign of Henry II, 12*s.* 2*d.* must have constituted no mean provision for a person of inferior quality. We shall probably not err much in supposing, that the owner of this hoard of pennies rejoiced in the consciousness of having as many comforts within his reach, as would be attainable at the present day by a person possessed of 100*l.* or 200*l.* The manners of that age were extremely rude: of modern luxuries, few or none were known; and the whole economy of private social life was conducted with a greater degree of simplicity than it is easy for us to imagine or appreciate.

Henry the Second's pennies were considered rare, until a large quantity of them were found at Royston, about the year 1721;¹ and a still larger hoard, amounting in number to more than 5,700, at Tealby, near Rasen, in the north of Lincolnshire, in 1807; of these, however, 5127 were melted at the Tower. The late accomplished numismatist, Taylor Combe, Esq. furnished the Society of Antiquaries with a learned memoir on the subject of this latter discovery;² but it is to be regretted that he offered no suggestion as to the probable cause which led to the secreting of such large numbers of coins of the same monarch. The coins found

¹ Ruding's Annals.

² Archaeologia, vol. xviii. p. 1.

at Tealby, he says, were as fresh as when they were first issued from the Mint; yet their execution was so very bad, that on many of them scarcely two letters could be discerned. The style of workmanship, as he truly observes, confers no credit on the state of the arts in the time of the second Henry; but it is a remarkable circumstance, that although adjusted apparently by a pair of shears, the several pieces correspond in weight with surprising accuracy. The whole of Mr. Combe's paper is well deserving of consideration; for he has investigated the question of the classification of the coins before us, concerning which, as hinted in Col. Fox's letter, a degree of uncertainty has generally been supposed to prevail.

Of the present hoard of Henry II.'s pennies, a favourable specimen has been selected for the engraving which precedes this brief notice; and the obverse of another of irregular shape is also there figured. Though possessing little intrinsic value, the collection itself derives no common degree of interest from its well-authenticated history, and other obvious circumstances.

J. W. B.

Brunswick Square, June 27, 1839.

XII.

INEDITED GREEK COINS.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to you a few inedited types of Greek coins, which have recently passed into the collection of the British Museum, from the cabinet of Count Falbe. Although they do not present any thing extremely remarkable in a mythological point of view, they add to the completion of the lists of Greek and Roman types, begun and continued with such zeal by M. Millingen, Mionnet and Sestini. It is only, indeed, by such coins

being described through a medium similar to your Journal, that the Continental Numismatist, except by personal inspection, can arrive at a knowledge of the varieties of the national collection; and it is with this view I have the pleasure of describing these types.

EPIRUS.

Obv.—Bearded head, galeated, profile to the right; above, a grain of barley.

R.—ΑΗΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ. A bull butting to the right. Æ. 3½.

The fabric of this coin is exceedingly good, and the type entirely new. The bull butting is commonly found on the autonomous currency of Epirus; but generally in reverse to the allied head of Jupiter and Juno.

The head may probably represent that of Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, one of the early monarchs. The bull and grain of barley may refer to the agricultural employment of the inhabitants of Northern Greece. Oxen, horses, and corn are favourite emblems of the currency of Thessaly, Thrace, Macedon and Epirus.

APAMÆA.

Obv.—Turretted head, profile to the left.

R.—ΠΑΝΚΙΖΗΝΟ. Marsyas walking on the windings of the Meander. Æ. 3½.

The figure on the reverse is not new; but the inscription is a variety of those already published.

SICYON (*Caracalla*).

Obv.—Head of Caracalla laureated, to the right. Legend effaced.

R. ΣΙΚΥΩΝΙΩ(N). Jupiter naked, standing, holding a thunderbolt; in his left, a long sceptre. Æ. 5½.

No type with Jupiter is published in Mionnet, as appearing in the currency of Sicyon. I do not see why the term Κεραυνιος (*Keraunios*) might not be applied to the figures of Jupiter with the thunderbolt, the Jupiter Tonans of the

Romans, in contradistinction to Nikephoros, when he appears holding the small image of Νικη, or Victory.

ARGOS (*Severus*).

Obv.—ΑΟΒ · CEΠ · CEOYHPOC · Π. Head of Severus, laureated, to the right.

R. ΑΡΓΕΙΩ. . . Jupiter seated to the left, holding in his right hand a victoriola; in his left, a long sceptre; at his feet, a bird, apparently an eagle. Æ. 6.

Mionnet has published a type with Jupiter standing. The victoriola and eagle, in the present coin, are exceedingly indistinct. The term "long sceptre" is more applicable to the staff held in the hands of deities than the "hasta" or "hasta pura" of some medallic writers. On the fictile vases, the deities, monarchs, and personages of the highest rank hold this staff, terminating at the apex in a flower with three petals, probably the lotus—at least so called. Monarchs of military and barbaric nations are occasionally mentioned as holding the spear, as an emblem of office.¹

UNCERTAIN.

Obv.—Indented square profile to the left. A man standing, struggling with an animal, apparently a horse.

R. Animal couchant. R.

This coin, which Count Falbe had assigned to Kelenderis, is unfortunately in too bad a state to make out satisfactorily. The animal on the obverse may possibly be a ram—if so, the type is new, and was totally unknown to Rasche. The animal on the reverse, also, is so rubbed by wear as to be scarcely able to be assigned—the attitude bears resemblance to the goat on the coins of Kelenderis in Pellerin.

¹ Vid. Eurip. Hekabe. l. 9. Φίλιππον λαόν εὐθύγων ὄρεϊ.

There are also traces of an inscription in the exergue beneath the feet of the goat.

Besides these coins, another has been indicated to me by Mr. Barnewell, which possesses great interest, from giving the figure and name of the founder of the isle of Samos. This coin did not belong to the collection of Count Falbe, but formed part of the cabinet of Captain Graves. A similar one, but of smaller size, has apparently been imperfectly edited by M. Mionnet, *Suppl.* vi. 410, No. 174. The Museum specimen is as follows:

Obv.—ANKAIOC. Male figure, naked, standing, looking to the left. In the left hand a long sceptre; his left hand and arm slightly raised, apparently holding some object; the chlamys wrapped round the right arm, and the end drooping to the right.

R. CAMION. Peacock gradient to the right; by its neck a sceptre. The bird stands on a caduceus. *Æ.* 3½. *P · O.*

In the place above quoted from M. Mionnet, the obverse presents a similar figure, with the inscription . . NKAΩ., which, in all probability, must read ANKAIOC. The reverse of the coin is different, reading, in Mionnet, HIF (*sic*).

The fable of Ankaios² and his vineyard is well known; and the figure is apparently the son of Neptune and Astupalaia, who married the nymph Samia, and founded Samos, giving it that name in honour of Same, the chief town of Cephallenia, from whence he proceeded, by assembling a number of colonists from Cephallenia,³ Thessaly and Attica. The same person is said to have succeeded the pilot, Tiphys, in

² Hygin. *Fab.* 14. Heinsius ad Hygin. l. c. Apollonius. l. v. 185. Simonides apud Scholiast. ad Apollonium. Paus. *Act.* Apollodorus. l. 913. Orpheus. *Argon.* 725.

³ Jamblich. *Vit.* Pythagoræ Callimachus *Hym.* in Delum.

the direction of the ship *Argo*. In the colonial currency of Samos are two types which may possibly refer to the same personage—one represents a warrior armed in complete armour, and with a buckler, standing upon the prow of a vessel, possibly symbolic of the ship *Argo*, in which the founder of the city performed so distinguished a part. The other represents a naked hero attacking a boar; by his side is a dog. The learned Eckhel attributed this to Meleager slaying the boar of Calydon;⁴ but another Ankaïos, the son of Lycurgus and Antinöe, is said to have perished during the same hunt under the tusks of the enraged animal.⁵ May not some equivoque have arisen with regard to these myths, and at a later period the two personages have been confounded. The coin above cited, with the name of Ankaïos, was apparently fabricated during the age of Augustus; and a colonial coin of the same era bears considerable similarity to it in regard to the execution.

London, 28th June, 1839.

SAMUEL BIRCH.

⁴ Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.*, vol. ii., p. 569.

⁵ Hygin, *Fab.* 173—248. Ovid, *Met. lib. viii.* The founder of Samos met his death also by being pierced by the tusks of a boar; *vid. loc. cit.*

MISCELLANEA.

MODERN FORGERIES OF ANCIENT COINS.

[We take the following observations from the "*Revue Numismatique*" for January and February, 1839.]

"THE Directors of the Review cannot be ignorant that the counterfeiting of medals and coins is still continued, and is indeed making grievous strides. We are acquainted with some facts which we would fain make known to our readers; but it would be necessary to mention the names of the individuals connected with these facts, and we therefore decline so delicate a task. Before we dishonour any one with the titles of forger and rogue (and to sell or cause to be sold as genuine, the spurious produce of a detestable industry is certainly to deserve these epithets), undeniable proofs must be obtained, such proofs as could be brought before a tribunal of justice in case of recrimination on the part of the accused.

"If, for instance, any person who has been the victim of these *ingenious fellows* would pursue and have them detected, the warden of the Mint would be made acquainted with the fact, and the Review would make it public. If our subscribers would transmit to us such facts as come under their knowledge, doubtless we might find means to expose some of these shameless artisans; and thus attain our object, by diminishing the number of base coins. Our discretion may be depended upon should we be referred to; and we have already in our possession some curious specimens of false coins, but it is not in our power to name the artificers upon whom suspicion rests. In the mean time, we beg our readers to refer to the note inserted page 27 of the second part of the "Catalogue of Coins of the Revolution and Empire," by M. Combrouse. The three individuals unnamed by M. Combrouse, reside in Paris: but our provincial friends are not more free from danger than the amateurs of the capital, and must be warned that these *soi-disant* collectors of ancient coins not only recruit at Paris, but, by means of the Review, have paid more than one *interesting* visit to those whose names they find inserted there as subscribers. Let us be careful that they do not present us with some trash in exchange for a really valuable piece, with whose worth we are not fully acquainted. As a general rule, let the received reputation of the seller be a guarantee for his merchandise; and let us have no dealings with suspicious brokers. At Paris, it is well known

with whom it is safe to negotiate : we must then be prudent, and fear those exchanges wherein we give up valuable coins that serve as models from which to stamp base ones.

"The Paduans of the present day are not content with mere imitation, but they absolutely invent ; and there is reason to think that those rich amateurs who give for an unpublished piece ten times its weight in gold, are already possessed of several of these bad coins, many of which are, indeed, but imaginary. We can quote a remarkable instance of the manner in which numismatists may be deceived.

"In the last number of the Review (1838, page 466) we spoke with enthusiasm upon the coins of the first tribunes of the Venetian Archipelago, from the year 460 to 887 ; and we congratulated M. Pfister upon his discovery of numismatic monuments, the most ancient which under the Christian era bear true dates. These pieces were re-produced after M. Minizzi, director of the Venetian Mint, who published, in 1818, an anonymous pamphlet, entitled ' Delle Monete de Veneziane dal Principio al Fine della loro Republica.' The memoir of M. Pfister was read before the Numismatic Society of London,¹ and no claim being made in consequence of what was there noted, we may be excused for having given credit to the authenticity of documents accepted by our London colleagues. M. le Chevalier Jules de San Quintino, writes to us as follows : ' M. Pfister was deceived at Venice. For seventeen years I have combated the opinions of M. Minizzi, and have proclaimed as false all those coins and Venetian dies anterior to the eleventh century. In support of my argument, it is a fact that, two or three years after my notices were published, all the dies from which these coins were stamped were discovered at the death of the forger in his house.' The individual above alluded to can no longer deceive any one. Becker, who was equally ingenious but more honourable, since he confessed his forgeries, has likewise finished his career ; but the trade was a good one, and improved greatly through the zeal of the numismatic collectors ; and thus the colleagues of these base coiners have daily increased in number, in art, and in audacity. Let us then unite in putting a stop to this contraband trading, which is both criminal and immoral : and is as inimical to science as it is grievous to those who bestow their time and their money on the study of Numismatics."

¹ This is an error : the article was contributed to the Numismatic Journal, and was not read before the Society. When these pieces were shewn to us, our first enquiry was "*But are they really genuine ?*" We were assured that they had actually been discovered in the sands at Venice ; and upon this assurance we were induced to publish them.—*Editor Num. Chron.*

[We trust these observations of our excellent colleague will have the desired effect; and that the numismatists of the Continent will thereby be put on their guard. In France, Germany, and Italy, the forgers of ancient coins possess both skill and knowledge; and the collectors are often considerable sufferers by their frauds. In England, false coins have, within the last year, made their appearance in great numbers, owing no doubt to the obvious increase of numismatic studies in this country. Many of these forgeries are, however, so badly executed as to deceive only a novice. A fellow of respectable appearance and very plausible manner, has been making the tour of the principal towns, where he has disposed of a number of false coins. Some of these we have had sent to us; and we must say, that a little circumspection would have saved the purchasers, who, if not competent judges themselves, might have taken the opinion of some experienced friends. All the *cast* forgeries we have seen may be detected by a common magnifying glass, and the execution of the Saxon coins (of which nearly all the rare specimens are given) is, with one or two exceptions, too clumsy to deceive any one who has inspected a dozen genuine pieces. Should this not operate as a warning, and the rogue continue his traffic, his name, with a minute description of his person and account of *his manner of transacting business*, shall be given in detail without regard to consequences. Ed.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WANT of space obliges us to omit an account of the Proceedings of the Numismatic Society, and several notices of Numismatic Publications. In our next we shall not fail to bring up arrears.

XIII.

MONEY OF ETHIOPIA.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 27th June, 1839.]

DEAR SIR,

ALTHOUGH the study of Medals and Coined Money forms more especially the subject of your learned investigations, it may not be totally devoid of interest to call the attention of the Numismatic Society to the methods which necessity suggests in lieu of money, when metal currency is too scarce or too expensive. I shall waive for the present all theoretical observations on the signs of exchange most likely to be chosen by nations little advanced in civilization, as those must first be founded on facts; and to these I shall call your attention as far as regards those parts of Abyssinia which I visited last year. This subject is, in those regions, more naturally than in Europe, divided into two parts, as we consider;—Firstly, the Stamped Metallic; Secondly, the Unstamped, or Non-metallic Currency.

I.

Gold Coins of Muhhamed Ali, English Sovereigns, and French Coins of Gold and Silver, are almost equally unknown in the Red Sea, although current every where throughout Egypt. Venetian Sequins, and money coined at Constantinople bear a premium, but are every day becoming more scarce, although the Arabs of Asir and the adjoining provinces in the interior, offer a discount of 25 per cent. for the latter money. Spanish Dollars are but little known even in the more northern markets; the grand

medium of exchange being the Austrian dollar or *Species-thaler* worth 4s. 2d. at par. This preference is, without doubt, referable to the early commerce of the Venetians in those parts, prior even to the commercial and warlike expeditions of the Portuguese in the Red Sea. On the Egyptian and Arabian Coasts, thalers of any date are taken; but at *Mussawwa'*, and probably in the other Ethiopian sea-ports beyond *H'alaï dogsa*, Guraó and the few other market towns in immediate communication with *Mussawwa'*, the thaler of Maria Theresa is the only one received; as the trade at those places depends on the commerce with Abyssinia, where no other thaler is current, unless at an enormous loss: Several conditions are requisite to make a thaler good. It must bear 1st, at least five dots (in the Abyssinia dialect *sánafóch*, i. e. grains of mustard, or *ebaba* i. e. flowers), under the imperial crown; at most 7 or 8; 2nd, nine dots in the shoulder-knot (called *charaka* i. e. moon); 3rd, the letters S·F under the head. The date (1780), and the double eagle called *afanosoi* or *phenix* are likewise sometimes scrutinized; but the obverse face of the coin is the only important one in the eyes of the Abyssinian traders. Our landlord at *Góndar Atkú*, who is a Lik, or hereditary judge and nobleman, remembered the first introduction of the Dollars of Maria Theresa. They were imported into the province of Sarowa, and soon preferred to all others, because they bear a queen's head, which, as a female emblem, portends offspring, or increase of wealth. Shortly afterwards, as fresh ones are constantly sought for, they were distinguished by the dots and letters mentioned above. These ridiculous notions, first broached in Gojam, were soon propagated through the rest of Abyssinia; so that in *Mussawwa'* a discount of 5% is often paid to get rid of undotted dollars. The rulers of Abyssinia have tried to

put down these absurd notions, but Royal Edicts and even Ecclesiastical Censures have hitherto been issued in vain.

Dr. Rüppell informs us that Abyssinia had anciently its own coins.

II.

At *Mussawwa*', *kharaz* or glass beads are the only currency. Three *kharaz* form a *kebér* (great), 40 *kebär* compose a *kharf*, or string of beads, although never tied together; for the *kharaz* are carried in bags, or tied up in the corner of a cloth. In February 1838, one dollar was worth 34 strings, but subsequently fell to 29, in the beginning of March, on account of the large quantity of milk brought in by the Ahabáb Shepherds, who are not willing to take any money but *kharaz* which are marked by a little dark brown ring, 8 or 10 millimetres (from 3 to 4 lines) in diameter, and varying in thickness from 4 to 7 millimetres (2 to 3 lines), with a hole 2 millimetres (1 line) wide. A few *kharaz* are white, or light blue: the traders count them by tens very fast.

In the '*Adwah*' market, the principal currency is the *Stamma*, or white piece of cotton cloth, which is cut into halves or quarters, as occasion requires. For smaller purposes, handfuls of *tef* or plaited threads of dark blue silk are always received as currency. Salt is seldom offered; that is, perhaps, because the supply is very variable on account of the vicinity of the salt plains.

On the market of *Shakha*, the currency is either salt or *Stamma*. In *Dambya* and *Gójam*, salt is in great request everywhere, and increases so rapidly in value towards the *Gáltá* country, that a slave purchased in *Enárea* for 24 pieces, is worth 160 pieces in *Góndar*. There pieces called *emóle*

are cut in the shape of a mower's whetstone. Their dimensions are as follow :—

Length, 200 millimetres (8 inches).

Thickness, 25 millimetres (1 inch).

Breadth, from 20 to 25 millimetres ($\frac{3}{4}$ —1 inch).

Ditto in the middle, 50 millimetres (2 inches).

These measures vary about 6 or 7 millimetres (3 lines). Each *emól* is tied lengthways, by a thong of raw hide slit so as to make a belt. The salt is gray and very porous, some holes measuring 10 millimetres by 6 (5 lines by 3). In June 1838, a good dotted dollar was worth 20 *emól*. A very good one with 7 or 8 *ehaba* was worth 21 or 22. The exchange has sometimes risen to 30, and even to 35. The *Góndar* dealers sometimes take $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ *emól*, but never less. In the *Galtá* country, the *emól* is divided into finger-breadths, and often cut in consequence. As the dots of a dollar are always examined and counted, so the *emól* is estimated by its dimensions and weight; thus there is a perpetual discussion on the value of the currency.

The Galla tribes chiefly use glass beads for money. Those most esteemed are red with an equatorial zone of white enamel; these are called *ehaba*. In June 1838, 16 *ehaba* were sold in *Góndar* for one dollar.

If this account of the Abyssinian money can excite interest among your learned investigations on the coins of Rome and Greece, it will amply repay

Your ever truly

A. THOMSON D'ABBADIE.

London, 23rd June, 1839.

To J. LEE, Esq., LL.D., Pres. Num. Soc.

XIV.

DESCRIPTION OF TWO CUFIC COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society 27th June, 1839].

BOTH these coins are nearly of the same date, and in a very good state of preservation. They both belong, virtually, but not nominally, to the reign of the same sovereign; viz. the celebrated Bedru-d dín Lúlú, or Lóló, whose name is well known to all who have read the "Thousand and One Days," or Persian Tales translated by Petis de la Croix.

Bedru-d dín, that "Full-moon of the Faith," as his title implies, was Magister Domus to the last of the Atá-Begs, or Turkish Princes of the Arabian 'Irák, who reigned at Márdín or Mósul (Mausil). These Atá-Begs of the Zingí, or negro race, from being preceptors or fathers of their lords (such is the signification of their title), became themselves independent princes; and after the death of Mas 'úd, the last but two of the Atá-Begs of Irak, A. H. 615 (A. D. 1218), his "Maire du Palais," Lúlú (the "Pearl" of great price) reigned in reality, though as Vicegerent of his two sons, Arselán Sháh, and Marmúd, successively, having become, on the death of the latter without issue, A. H. 631 (A. D. 1234), the nominal, as well as the real, possessor of the Sovereign Power at Mósul.

The legends on these coins are as follows :—

I.

A.—Effigies Principis more Asiatico sedentis et Lunam arcuatam manibus tenentis, stella subter utramque ulnam in area Numi.

In ora Numi et juxta faciem altro citroque.

ضرب بالموصل بسنة سبع وشرين وستمائة

Dhuriba bi-l Mausil, bi-seneh seba' wa-'ashrín wa-sittamiyah
(i. e. Mausilæ cusus Anno DCXXVII, A. D. 1230).

B.—In Area.

الإمام El Imám :	i. e. Antistes :
لا إله إلا الله Lá-Iláh illá-llah !	(Non est) Deus nisi Deus !
محمد رسول الله Mohammed Resú-lu-llah !	Mohammed (est) Propheta Dei !
المستنصر بالله El Mostansir - bi-llah.	El Mostansir billah (i. e. Qui quærit opem a Deo)
أمير المؤمنين Emíru-l Múminín	(est) Imperator Fidelium.

In ora Numi الملك الأشرف ناصر الدنيا والدين

...El Melik el ashraf, Násiru-d-dunyá wa-d-dín
(i. e. Rex Nobilissimus, Auxiliator Sæculi et Fidei).

Násiru-d dín was the distinctive title of the last of the Atá-Begs, *Maḥmúd*, who died A. H. 631 (A. D. 1234).

See Marsden's Numismata Orientalia, p. 166, Tab x. No. c.

Adler, Museum Cuficum Borgianum Pars ii. (or Collectio Nova Nummorum Cuficorum) Tab. iv. No. lxiv., has a coin very like this, bearing date (according to his text, not according to his plate) A. H. DCLIV. (A. D. 1256).

II.

A.—In Area.

الإمام El Imám :	i. e. Antistes .
المستنصر El Mostansir	(El Mostansir bi-llah
بالله أمير bi-llah, Emir	(Opem quaerens a Deo)
المؤمنين el Múminín	Imperator Fidelium.

B.—*In ora.*

الملك الكامل ال... [بدر] الدنيا والدين لولو

El Melik el Kámil el. [Bedru]-d dunyá wa-d-dín Lúlú,
(i. e. Rex Perfectus....Margarita, Luna plena Fidei).

See Marsden, Numism. Orient. p. 168, Tab. x. No. clxxxii.
(clxxxi), where the inscription round the head is incorrectly
deciphered.

Adler, Mus. Cufic. Borg. Pars. i. p. 66, Tab. v. No. xxxiv.

Mus. Cuf. Borg. Pars ii. p. 90. Tab. iv. No. lxiii.

The high preservation of these coins, and the legibility
of their inscriptions greatly enhance their value.

G. C. R.

21st June, 1839.

XV.

UNPUBLISHED ANCIENT BRITISH COINS.—No. 4.

LEGENDS ON GAULISH AND BRITISH COINS.

THE interest excited by the recent publication of remarkable coins, supposed of British origin, encourages the hope that ere long a sufficient number of facts relating to them will be acquired, to enable the numismatic antiquary to distinguish those which belong to this country, from such as were issued by the Gaulish tribes. The publication, from time to time, in the *Revue Numismatique*, of coins, undoubtedly Gaulish, cannot fail to materially assist these inquiries; and the appearance of the long-promised work of M. de la Saussaye, one of the learned editors of the *Revue*, will add to our means of information.

On looking over the long and carefully compiled list of M. Mionnet, we are struck with the absence of any attempt

whatever to appropriate the coins of which he gives so many varieties. But what is more remarkable, those which bear the legend VER, and of which he finds no specimen in the French cabinet, contenting himself with quoting them from *Combe*,¹ are denied their British origin; and he observes on one of them—"Cette Médaille et la suivante ont été attribuées, *sans fondement*, à Verulamium de la Grande Bretagne!"² This bold assertion is, doubtless, founded on the unbelief of the Great Eckhel.³ It is not, therefore, by the mere expression of opinion, but by *the multiplication of facts* that the claim of Britain to certain coins, found solely in this country, can be maintained and established.

It is very probable that among the coins which future discoveries may bring to light in England, pieces of Gaulish origin may occasionally be found, and, perhaps, published as British. In this case, however, they will be made known to the continental numismatists, and our zealous and vigilant colleagues of the French *Revue*, will not fail to note, and record, the error.⁴ We have reason, however, to believe that such misappropriations will not be frequent, for the style and character of the British coins are, in most cases, essentially different.

In furtherance of the object proposed, we shall proceed to give a description of the several coins engraved, in the accompanying plate.

No. 1.—*Obv.*—Several rude figures probably intended collectively to form one object.

¹ Vet. Pop. et Reg. Num. in Mus. Brit. p. 13.

² Descrip. de Med. Antiq. Supp. Tome 1^{re} p. 163.

³ Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. I. p. 14.

⁴ M. de la Saussaye claims for France the coins engraved in Plate 1, Nos. 7 and 8, of the Numismatic Journal, Vol. I. One of these reads CATTI, which he assigns to Armorica.





FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.



FIG. 8.



Rev.—Six pellets, and a seventh within a circle, and some other objects rudely delineated. Æ

If this piece is British it has been so closely imitated from a Gaulish coin, as to destroy its identity. A similar, though better defined, coin is given by Ruding, plate iv. This, and the five following pieces, are said to have been discovered in Cambridgeshire, and are in the possession of Mr. Kenyon of Preston.

No. 2.—*Obv.*—A naked male figure kneeling to the right, with both arms raised : above, the symbol No. 3.⁵

Rev.—A horse galloping to the right: below, a peculiarly formed star, resembling symbol No. 14. On the fore and hind quarters of the horse, symbol No. 2. Æ

It is worthy of remark, that the two latter symbols are often found so disposed on the coins discovered in Cambridgeshire and the adjoining counties.

No. 3.—It is difficult to describe this rude piece with the pen: the reverse bears what appears to be an attempt to represent a horseman galloping to the right, with some symbol below. Æ

No. 4.—Another rude coin, the obverse probably intended for a human head. The reverse has several objects, and apparent attempts to represent letters; but a pentagon with pellets at the angles is very well defined. Æ

No. 5.—The obverse of this coin is equally rude. The reverse bears the figure of a winged griffin running to the right, with several characters, probably intended for letters. Æ

The type of this coin is novel, and we must wait for further evidence before we venture on its appropriation. Both this and No. 4 are very beautifully *patinated*.

No. 6.—The origin of this coin is still more doubtful. We publish it because it is said to have been discovered with the preceding pieces. If not really Roman we believe it to have been imitated from some colonial coin of the age of Claudius. Æ

The two following pieces (presented to us by the Rev. J. B. Reade) were found at March, in Cambridgeshire, with a number of other coins now dispersed; some of which have already been described in the Numismatic Chronicle.

⁵ Vide the plate of symbols, Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. I.

No. 7.—*Obv.*—A nondescript animal to the right, with a pellet on the fore quarter. The symbol, formed of three pellets, occurs twice, and there is a single pellet behind the animal, whose neck extends nearly to the edge of the coin, and terminates in what may be supposed to be intended for a head.

Rev.—An animal resembling a horse, but with a branching tail, caracoling to the right: above, a symbol, and the symbol No. 48, formed of three pellets. Weight 15 grains. R

No. 8.—*Obv.*—The obverse type of this coin appears to be a rude attempt to represent a human head with a kind of crested cap.

Rev.—An animal similar to that on the reverse of the preceding coin; below, symbol No. 3; beneath the tail the symbol No. 48, and above, another symbol, indistinct. Weight 14 grains. R

The obverses of these two pieces are perfectly novel in the series of British coins; we find nothing like them in the lists of Mionnet, and the descriptions in the *Revue Numismatique*. The reverses, too, are worthy of notice. In most cases the British *artists* appear to have failed in the representation of their favourite object, the horse, solely from want of skill; but here they seem to have taken heraldic license with the animals they have represented.

With a view to assist those to whom the larger works of Ruding and Mionnet are not always accessible, we shall here give a list of the legends found on Gaulish and British coins. The former are taken from the well known *Description de Med. Antiques* of Mionnet, from the *Revue de la Numismatique Française*, and from other sources. We believe, that in many instances, the legends are barbarous imitations of those on other coins, but the labours of the Marquis Lagoy,⁶ and M. de la Saussaye, have shewn that this is not always the case. May the endeavours of our English Numismatists be crowned with the like success.

⁶ The work of this able antiquary on the coins of Cunobelinus, claims the respect and gratitude of the English Numismatist. The sound sense displayed in this tract gives importance to his appropriation of many Gaulish coins.

LEGENDS ON BRITISH COINS.

<i>obverse.</i>	<i>reverse.</i>	<i>obverse.</i>	<i>reverse.</i>
1 SEGO . . .	TASCIO.	18 CVNOBELINVS	TASC.
2 CVNOBEL . .	CAMV.	REX	
3 CVNOBILI (<i>sic</i>)	CAMV.	19 CVNOB . . .	CAM.
4 CVNOBHI (<i>sic</i>)	CAMVL.	20 TASCIA . . .	none.
5 CVNO . . .	CAMV.	21 VER . . .	TASCIA.
6 CVNO . . .	CAM.	22 VER . . .	none.
7 CVN . . .	CAMV.	23 VERVLAMIO	none.
8 CVNO . . .	TASCIO.	24 BODVOC ⁷	none.
9 CVNOBELL (<i>sic</i>)	TASC.	25 SEGO . . .	none.
10 CVNOBELINI(<i>sic</i>)	none.	26 CVN . . .	SOLIDO.
11 CVNO . . .	CAMVI.	27 CVNOBELIN	TASCIO.
12 CVNOBEL . .	CVN.	28 TASC . . .	none.
13 CVNOBEAI . .	CVN.	29 none . . .	TASC.
14 IΛHONVD . .	none.	30 none . . .	T.
15 CVNO . . .	TASCIOVA	31 TASCIO . . .	VER.
	(<i>sic</i>)	32 NOΩVFPOSDVM.VO... N.SI...	
16 CVN . . .	none.	(<i>sic</i>) ⁸ . . .	O. (<i>sic</i>)
17 CVNOBELINI	TASCIOVANI	33 none . . .	V.

LEGENDS ON GAULISH COINS.

1 none . . .	ABVDOS.	6 APHTOIAMO>	NAVMV.
2 ABVDOS . .	ABVD.	(<i>sic</i>)	
3 none . . .	..CCAIOS(<i>sic</i>)	7 none . . .	AMBACTVS:
4 none . . .	REX.ADIETVA	8 ANDOB . . .	none.
5 none . . .	ADNASATI.	9 AREMACIOS	none.

⁷ We require more evidence respecting the origin of the coins with this type. Its appropriation to Britain is very questionable. The type is of Gaulish character, though the legend (BODVOC) is not found in the list given by Mionnet.

⁸ This legend has been variously interpreted. One fond antiquary read it VOADISIO for BOADICEA, while another explained the legend thus: *I fly from the war chariots!!* Pinkerton alone could have done justice to this *savant*.

<i>obverse.</i>	<i>reverse.</i>	<i>obverse.</i>	<i>reverse.</i>
10 ATEVLA ⁹	. VLATOS.	36 none . . .	. DIAOVLOS.
11 ΑΤΠΗ (<i>sic</i>)	. none.	37 Q.DOCI.Q.D.	. Q.DOCI.SAN.
12 none . . .	. ATTA.	38 Q. D. . . .	: Q. D.
13 none . . .	. AVPO.	39 <i>legend effaced</i>	. Q.DOCI.SAMI
14 none . . .	. BVCATO.	40 none . . .	. DOCI. AN.
15 CALEDV	. none.	41 DVRNACVS .	. DONNVs.
16 none . . .	. CAN.	42 none . . .	. DVBNOREX.
17 CARMANO .	. COM.	43 DVRNOCOV	. DVBNOREX.
18 idem . . .	. COMM..OI.	44 idem . . .	. DVBNOREIX
19 CARSICIOS .	. CMMI..OS.	45 ΕΑΚΕΣΟΟYIZ	TASSIITIOS ¹²
20 CIAMILOS .	. none.	(<i>sic</i>)	
21 COLIMA ¹⁰	. . . IMA.	46 EDVIS . . .	. none.
22 none . . .	. COMΔ.	47 none . . .	. . . . . EINOC.
23 B. R. . . .	. COMΔ.	48 EPAD . . .	. none.
24 CAR . . .	. COMIOS.	49 ERCO . . .	. ERCOV.
25 <i>legend effaced</i>	. HP.COMI ¹¹	50 none . . .	. GERMANVS.
	(<i>sic</i>)		. INVTILLI.I.
26 none . . .	. INOC	51 GIAMILO . .	. GIAMILOS.
27 none . . .	. DONOX.	52 GIAMILO . .	. IIS (<i>sic</i>).
28 KONTOVTOS	. none.	53 none . . .	. ΖΟΙ.
29 CORIAISSOS	. none.	54 none . . .	. IIPOMILAOS
30 none . . .	. KYI. (<i>sic</i>)	55 none . . .	. IVNIS.Θ.
31 KRACCVS .	. . . RM.	56 . . . KESOO	. ΕΑΚΕΣΟΟYIZ...
32 Θ . . . CI .	. CRAMITOC.	57 none . . .	. LEDV.
33 none . . .	. CRICIRV.	58 LIHO·VI . .	. OVACIA.
	(<i>sic</i>)	59 none . . .	. LITA.
34 none . . .	. CVCIVS.IIIO.	60 none . . .	. LITAN.
	(<i>sic</i>)	61 LVS . . .	. none.
35 ΔΕΙΟΥΝ	. . none.	62 none . . .	. LYCCI.

⁹ The coins bearing this legend were formerly erroneously attributed to the Gothic king, *Attila*.

¹⁰ See also SOLIMA. No. 171.

¹¹ This appears to be a variety of the legend IPP·COMI. Vide Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. I. p. 85; and the present list, No. 131.

¹² The coins with this legend are assigned by M. de la Saus-saye to Tasget, or Tasgetius, the Gaulish chief.—Vide Revue de Numismatique Française, tome 1^{er}, p. 1.

<i>obverse.</i>	<i>reverse.</i>	<i>obverse.</i>	<i>reverse.</i>
63 none . . .	MAV.	94 none . . .	SVISSA.
64 none . . .	NAMAV.SAT	95 none . . .	TA'NOS.
65 none . . .	NGE.	96 TOS. . . .	TOS.
66 NIDE . . .	ALABBOAI-	97 TOGIR . . .	TOC'I.
	IOC (<i>sic</i>)	98 GIRIX . . .	TO.
67 NIDI . . .	VRI. (<i>sic</i>)	99 TOG . . .	TOGI+L. (<i>sic</i>)
68 NINNO . . .	NINNO.	100 TOGIRIX . .	TOGIRI.
69 NINNO . . .	OVAM.	101 none . . .	OTTINA.
70 none . . .	NONNOS.	102 none . . .	TVO.
71 ONDIA . . .	A.	103 none . . .	VADNAIO.
72 COIOS . . .	ORCITIRIX.	104 VERCA . . .	none.
73 none . . .	OTTOS, or	105 VIROS ? . .	none.
	OTIOS.	106 none . . .	VIIITOTAI.
74 none . . .	OYI'KY.	107 VTICCOS . .	none.
75 none . . .	OVIRICIV.	108 none . . .	YLLYCCI.
76 OXAOII . . .	none.	109 none ¹³ . . .	NONNON.
77 none . . .	PIKO.	110 AΘIIIDIA . .	HIRIM.
78 PICTILOS . .	none.	111 none . . .	ADNA.
79 PIXTIL . . .	none.	112 none . . .	ADNASATI.
80 PIXTILOS . .	none.	113 none . . .	ARDA.
81 POOCTIKA . .	ROVECA.	114 ATECTORI .	none.
82 PIPA ? . . .	PAINOC.	115 none . . .	AVDOS.
83 RICA . . .	none.	116 TTPILI'II' (<i>sic</i>)	none.
84 none . . .	KRICIRV.	117 none . . .	BIOS.
85 none . . .	CRICIRO.	118 none . . .	BIRACOS.
86 ROVE . . .	none.		(<i>Pembroke</i>)
87 ROVECA . . .	FOOTIKA.	119 none . . .	BOOVIKA.
88 none . . .	ROVECA.	120 BRIGIOS . .	none.
89 ROVV . . .	CNVO.	121 BRICO . . .	COMAN.
90 SENODON . .	CALEDV.	122 none . . .	BVSU.
91 SOLIM . . .	AIM.	123 REX'CALLE .	IP. (<i>Combe</i>)
92 none . . .	SON'CA'T.	124 none . . .	CAMBOTRE.
93 REX'ADIETVA-	SOTIOTA.	125 CARMANOS .	COMMIOS.
NVS.		126 CEL . . .	none.

¹³ Nos. 1 to 109, inclusive, are from Mionnet's *Descrip.* vol. i. pp. 85—96.

<i>obverse.</i>	<i>reverse.</i>	<i>obverse.</i>	<i>reverse.</i>
127 CICIIDV'B .	. IIPAD.	154 NINNO . .	. IVAN(<i>retro-grade</i>)(<i>Eckhel</i>)
128 none . .	. COCESTIVS.	155 none . .	. OCI'SAA.
129 none . .	. CONGES.	156 OCVV . .	. . . IVOI.
130 COINOS ? .	. none.	157 OIANO (<i>sic</i>) .	. none.
131 COMF . .	. EPPILLVS ¹⁴ (<i>Combe</i>)	158 none . .	. OINO.
132 REX'ADIETVA .	. SOTIOGA.	159 none . .	. OTTOS, or OTIOS.
133 none . .	. DIKOA <i>pro</i> PIKO.	160 FIXTILOS .	. none.
134 none . .	. DOCI.AA.	161 RIIPA . .	. none.
135 DVRAT . .	. IVLIOS.	162 ROVECA . .	. none.
136 none . .	. EBVLILIM.	163 ROVECA . .	. none.
137 EDVIS . .	. none.	164 . . . VECA .	. POOYIKA. (<i>sic</i>)
138 none . .	. ECES. (<i>Combe</i>)	165 none . .	. POOTICA.
139 none . .	. ENBILO.	166 SENODON .	. CALERV, or CALEDV. ¹⁵
140 EPAD . .	. none.	167 none . .	. SON'AL'APA
141 EPAT . .	. none. (<i>Combe</i>)	168 none . .	. AON....AP.
142 EPENOC . .	. EPHNOC.	169 SICOS.LIXOVIO.SIMISSO —	[AMBOS'CATTOSVERCO., EIO.
143 31 . .	. EVOIVRIX.	170 SOLI . .	. MA.
144 GIAMILOS .	. GIAMILOS.	171 SOLIMA . .	. none. ¹⁶
145 GIRIX . .	. none.	172 none . .	. Q.D.SAA.I.
146 none . .	. HPOIEI?	173 none . .	. SOOCVANOS
147 none . .	. . . . IINOS.	174 none . .	. TATINOS.
148 IIRATOS .	. V'D'S.	175 TICOS . .	. none.
149 BINNO . .	. none.	176 TOG, or TOGIR, TOGIII (<i>sic</i>)	or TOGIRIX
150 none . .	. LITAV.	177 TOVTOBOCIO .	. ATEPILOS. (<i>Eckhel</i>)
151 . . . MB'C.	[ASIRRISSOSLLXOVIOISVI2IC (<i>sic</i>)	178 none . .	. VADVAIHO (<i>sic</i>)
152 <i>legend effaced</i> NBNORE(<i>sic</i>)		179 . . . VDeCON .	. none.
153 none . .	[OAVHVOONI2N ?		

¹⁴ See the remark under No. 25.¹⁵ See also No. 90.¹⁶ See also No. 91.

<i>obverse.</i>	<i>reverse.</i>	<i>obverse.</i>	<i>reverse.</i>
180 YDECOM . . .	AND.	200 none . . .	ABVCATO.
181 none . . .	VARTICE.	201 AVLOIB . . .	SOLIMA ²⁴
182 none . . .	... VEIA.	202 TVRONOS . . .	CANTOCIX, OR CANTORIX.
183 none . . .	VIIITOTAL...	203 I . . .	IICRITV-
184 none . . .	VO. . . .		RIX IRIMP.
185 none . . .	VIR. V.	204 ARIVOS . . .	SANTONOS.
186 none . . .	VIPICI.	205 ANNICCOIOS .	none.
187 VIROS . . .	VIROOS.	206 ATECTORI .	none.
188 VOCAR ¹⁷ . . .	VOCARANT. (<i>Sestini</i>)	207 none . . .	CAN.
189 none ¹⁸ . . .	VHOA (<i>sic</i>)	208 none . . .	VANE...
190 none . . .	+ITINIOV. (<i>sic</i>)	209 CARSICIOS .	CMM...OS.
191 none . . .	AIHHHHI (<i>sic</i>)	210 CAV . . .	none.
192 none . . .	NVIV. (<i>sic</i>)	211 ACTIKO . . .	EA...AGHT
193 none . . .	OHIIIH.	212 none . . .	OKIPT.
194 none . . .	...ISV. ¹⁹	213 none . . .	VOOC.
195 none . . .	Φ.MA. (<i>sic</i>)	214 none ²⁵ . . .	VOL.
196 SIMISSOS	CISIAM BOS	215 C . . .	LITA.
PUBLICOS	CATTOS	216 none ²⁶ . . .	LITAVICOS.
LIXOVIO	VERCO-	217 none . . .	KAAET.
	BRETO ²⁰	218 EPILLOS . . .	none.
197 . . INCETORIX	none. ²¹	219 none . . .	BELINOC.
198 none . . .	HAPOŠ. ²²	220 none . . .	SVI.
199 none . . .	BISO. (<i>retro-</i> <i>grade</i>) ²³	221 RA . . .	DIARILOS.
		222 SVTICOS . . .	ELIOCAOI.

¹⁷ Nos. 110 to 188, inclusive, are from Mionnet's Description, Supp. vol. i. pp. 151—163.

¹⁸ Id. p. 165, Première Division.

¹⁹ Id. p. 170, Deuxième Division.

²⁰ Vide Revue de la Numismatique Française, Tome I^{er}. p. 13.

²¹ Idem, p. 161, a coin of the Chief Vercingetorix.

²² Idem, p. 243.

²³ i. e. Bisontium, idem, p. 402.

²⁴ See No. 171.

²⁵ Nos. 209—222 have been illustrated by the Marquis Lagoy, and assigned to various provinces in Gaul, in a tract entitled "Notice sur l'Attribution de quelques Médailles des Gaules," &c.

²⁶ See Nos. 59 and 60 of this list.

It cannot fail to be observed, that in the lists here given the names are widely different: it would puzzle the most fanciful antiquary to discover any similarity. The series of Gaulish coins is very extensive, while the British coins, bearing letters, are few, and less varied in type and legend; the English Numismatist has, consequently, less to direct him in his enquiry. Future discoveries may, however, bring to light fresh evidence: in the meantime it is the duty of all who are interested in these researches to place on record, as circumstantially as possible, every particular respecting new types and legends.

J. Y. A.

*Peckham,
29th August, 1839.*

XVI.

ANECDOTES OF THE ENGLISH COINAGE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, June 27th, 1839].

25, Parliament Street.

MY DEAR SIR,

SHOULD you be disposed to vary your graver researches, whether into classic or mediæval antiquity, with a few notices of comparatively recent coins, and illustrative, perhaps, of manners rather than mintages, I beg to offer to your perusal four historical anecdotes allusive to our own domestic currency; which, if answering no higher purpose, may be considered as affording interesting illustrations, at once of the money and the wit which formed the most ready change of our ancestors.

They are extracted from a manuscript Jest-book now in the British Museum, written by Sir Nicholas Lestranger,

of Hunstanton, in Norfolk, Bart., the eldest brother of the celebrated Sir Roger Lestrangle. Selections from this MS. form a portion of the volume of *Anecdotes and Traditions*, now on the eve of publication by the Camden Society, under the editorship of Mr. Thoms, their Secretary, with whose concurrence I make this communication, adopting his illustrative notes, with a few additions.

I remain, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.

J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

The first of these anecdotes relates to a new coinage of Farthings, about the middle of the reign of Charles the First. It is as follows:—

“The Earle of Arundell, Lord Marshall, had the sole patent for coining of new Farthings, with a distinct marke for their currancy, because many were counterfeited before; and when he went Embassador to the Emperour, the Mint-house was well stor’d, but lock’d up untill his returne. The sicknesse being then in London, and poore people wanting their coine, some knave or other in the night clap’t a redde crosse upon the dore, and thus underwritt it:—
“Lord, have mercy upon us! for this house is full of Tokens.”

Respecting the issue of Farthing Tokens, Ruding has given the Royal Proclamation, dated in March, 1635-6, in his *Annals of the Coinage*, vol. ii. p. 251. In the former reign, the patent had been enjoyed by Lord Harrington, from whom the Farthing Token acquired the name of a Harrington, under which it frequently occurs in our old dramatists. The embassy of the Earl of Arundel to Vienna took place in the course of the same year; and it was then he met with the celebrated Hollar, at Prague, and induced him to settle in England. The “distinct marke for their currancy,” which authenticated the new coinage, was a small piece of brass let into the centre of the copper blanks, from which the farthings were struck. The “sicknesse” which was then prevalent was the plague, for that dreadful disorder was

then commonly spoken of by what may now appear an inexpressive term, "the sicknesse;" the "redde crosse upon the dore," was the well-known mark of an infected house; and the tokens of the plague, upon which the cockney knave founded his jest, were the eruptive spots upon the body, "of a bright flaming red colour," as they are described in the recently published Diary (or rather common-place book) of the Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon. Indeed, if we may believe the same authority, these tokens were not always superficial only, for "Dr. Wharton said, all people that died in the plague, dyed of the plague; that he had opened one that had no tokens nor sores, yet was full of tokens about the heart." (Ward, p. 241). Here we see that "full of tokens" was a common expression, as a patient is still said to have the small pox "very full;" and not only that tokens were much more agreeable in the purse than on the person, but that when a house was full of tokens, there was no other resource than to cry, "Lord, have mercy upon us!"

The second of our anecdotes relates to the "*Dandy-pratt*," a diminutive coin, the value of which I have not found; but, being of "silver," it was probably more than equivalent to the mite, "two of which made one farthing."

"Sir Richard Bingham was a man eminent both for spirit and martial knowledge, but of a very small stature; and, understanding that a proper bigg-bon'd gentleman had traduc'd his little person, or Corpusculum, with the ignominious tearme of Dande-pratt: 'Tell him from me,' says he, 'that, when it comes to the tutch, he shall find there is as good silver in a Dande-pratt (which is a very small kind of coine) as in a brodd-fac't groate.'"

"This eminent commander, who has here anticipated Burns's idea—

'The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
A man's the gold for a' that—'

was the second son of Thomas Bingham, Esq., of Bingham-Melcombe, in the county of Dorset, by Alice, daughter of Thomas Croker, Esq., the ancestor of the present Earl of Lucan and of Baron Clanmorris. He was one of the most celebrated

Captains of the age in which he lived, being at the time of the Spanish Armada one of Queen Elizabeth's military council, and afterwards, for his valuable services in Ireland, constituted Marshall of that kingdom and General of Leinster.

"Camden, in his *Remains*, p. 188 (1637), tells us: 'King Henry the Seventh stamped a small coine called dandy prats;' and the name dandiprat is also commonly applied to any dwarf or little person; and Leake, in his '*Historical Account of English Money*,' p. 270, speaking of the state of the coinage at the close of the reign of Elizabeth, says, 'that besides the Queen's adulterate coin, they had, *first*, broad-faced groats, coined originally for fourpence, but now worth eightpence,' &c. It may be supposed that these '*broad-faced groats*' were those on which 'the bluff visage' of Harry the Eighth appears in all its breadth."

The next anecdote has been entitled as representing a "Queen at a discount."

"As Queen Elizabeth passed the streets in state, one in the crowde cried first, 'God blesse your *Royall* Majestie!' and then, 'God blesse your *Noble* Grace!' 'Why, how now!' says the queene, 'am I tenne groates worse than I was e'en now?'"

"Ten groats was the difference between the value of the old 'ryal,' or 'royal,' and 'the noble:' the former passing for 10*s.* and the latter for 6*s.* 8*d.* Our ancestors used anciently to reckon by the mark, which was 13*s.* 4*d.* instead of the pound; and the value of all their coins was consequently fixed with a view to computations by the mark.

"The anecdote shows the period of the change of the term 'your Grace' to 'your Majesty,' as addressed to the English sovereign. The former title had been customary in the earlier Tudor reigns, the latter became exclusively used shortly after the accession of the House of Stuart, and has since maintained its ground. The Emperor Charles the Fifth was the first crowned head that assumed the appellation of 'Majesty,' which was soon afterwards adopted by the other European sovereigns."

The last extract with which I shall trouble you from Sir Nicholas Lestrangle's *Anecdotes*, relates to the silver coinage of Ireland.

"There was," he says, "a good merry fellow, and *musicall*,

but naturally somewhat *doubled about the back*; and his comrades usually called him their ninepence, and their harper; because commonly ninepences are a little *buckled* to distinguish in their currancie up and downe, least they passe (some being bigge, some small) for a sixpence or a shilling."

The harper was the familiar name of the shilling of Ireland, which bore the figure of a harp, as the emblem of that country. Its value was nine-pence, or, "a fourth part less than sterling English." (Ruding ii. 253.) Nevertheless, these coins afforded to the dishonest a frequent opportunity of cheating. In Heywood's play of "The Faire Maide of the Exchange," such an incident is introduced:—

Bow.—Thou wert by when I bought these gloves of a wench.

Crisp.—That's true; they cost thee an *English shilling*—marry it follows in the text that your *shilling* proved but a *harper*, and thou wert shamefully arraigned for it.

Bow.—Good; but I excused myself.

Crisp.—True,—that thou thought'st it had been a shilling: marry, thou had'st never another to change it."

Ben Jonson, in his *Masque of the Metamorphosed Gypsies*, speaks of "the *harper* that was gathered amongst us to pay the piper." And in Dekker's play of *Sir Thomas Wyat*, on one of the insurgents quitting the party, the captain observes:

"His name was *Harper*—let him go: desert us!

Henceforth the *harpers*, for his sake, shall stand

But for plain *ninepence* throughout all the land."

The ninepence was a coin formerly much favoured by faithful lovers in humble life, as a token of their mutual affection. It was for this purpose broken into two pieces, and each party preserved with care one portion, until, on their meeting again, they hastened to renew their vows. It is not improbable that the circumstance of these coins having been previously "buckled" or bent, for the reason given in Lestranger's anecdote, led to their being chosen for this purpose, as after being bent they would be disposed to break.

Butler, in *Hudibras*, compares the cracked wit of Ralpho, the squire, to a "commendation ninepence:"—

"Like commendation ninepence crookt,
With 'to and from my love' it lookt."

Part I. Canto I.

Gay has also in two places alluded to this custom,—

“—————A ninepence bent,
A token kind to Bumkinet is sent.”

Fifth Pastoral, l. 129.

In his play entitled, “The What d’ye Call it,” acted about the year 1725, two rustic lovers are introduced, of whom the man, Filbert, is about to be impressed, “to serve his gracious Majesty in war.” Breaking the ninepence is here introduced as a substitute for love-letters:—

Kitty.—“When gentlefolks their sweethearts leave behind,
They can write letters, and say something kind;
But how shall Filbert unto me indite,
When neither I can read, nor he can write?
Yet, Justices, permit us e’er we part,
To break this ninepence, as you’ve broke our heart.

Filbert.—(*breaking the ninepence*)
As this divides, thus are we torn in twain,

Kitty.—(*joining the pieces*)
And as this meets, thus may we meet again.”

Thus, as a lawyer might remark, the broken ninepence performed the office of the old indenture, of which both counterparts were formerly written on one skin of parchment.

“If in the course of their amour (it is stated in the *Connoisseur*, No. 56) the mistress gives the dear man her hair wove in a true lover’s knot, or *breaks a crooked ninepence* with him, she thinks herself assured of his inviolate fidelity.”

By persons of ampler means, a piece of gold was sometimes broken in the same manner, of which some examples will be found in Brand’s *Popular Antiquities* under the head of *Betrothing Customs*.

There is an old proverbial expression in which a person is said to reduce “a noble to ninepence.” It has rather been my aim, in the preceding observations, to exalt the ninepence to the rank of a noble in our Numismatic annals; and if the Society should think I have been in any degree successful, it will afford me much pleasure. J. G. N.

XVII.

RESEARCHES RELATIVE TO THE CONNECTION OF
THE DEITIES REPRESENTED UPON THE COINS
OF EGYPTIAN NOMES WITH THE EGYPTIAN
PANTHEON.

BY SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.

SOME period has elapsed since the discoveries and labours of Dr. Young, M. Champollion, and their school, have decyphered the names of the various deities whose types are found in the different temples scattered along the valley of the Nile; but, up to the present period, no attempt has been made to link the Egyptian mythology, as it stands now revealed, with the divinities and symbols connected with the long suite of currency which issued from the mints of Alexandria, and the Nomes of Egypt. Isis and Osiris, with an occasional Horus, were the circle of explanations to the old medallist writers upon this subject, and all attributes by a stretch of imagination, called flowers of the lotus, except where the type was too plain to admit of such an explanation. It is but just to add to these observations, that the Greek authorities were searched¹ into with a zeal far greater than their relative value, and that many of the works abound in reveries and conclusions, supported by a depth of extraneous erudition, which the progress of modern science more unexpectedly than agreeably refutes.

It will, perhaps, add an additional archæological value to these coins, at present scarcely regarded with interest, except by the colonial collector, to shew the analogy of many of the types with myths purely Egyptian; and, passing by

¹ See Vaillant, *Numi Egyptii*. Zoëga *Mus. Borg.* tom. i. *Numi Ægyptii*, 4to. 1787.



FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



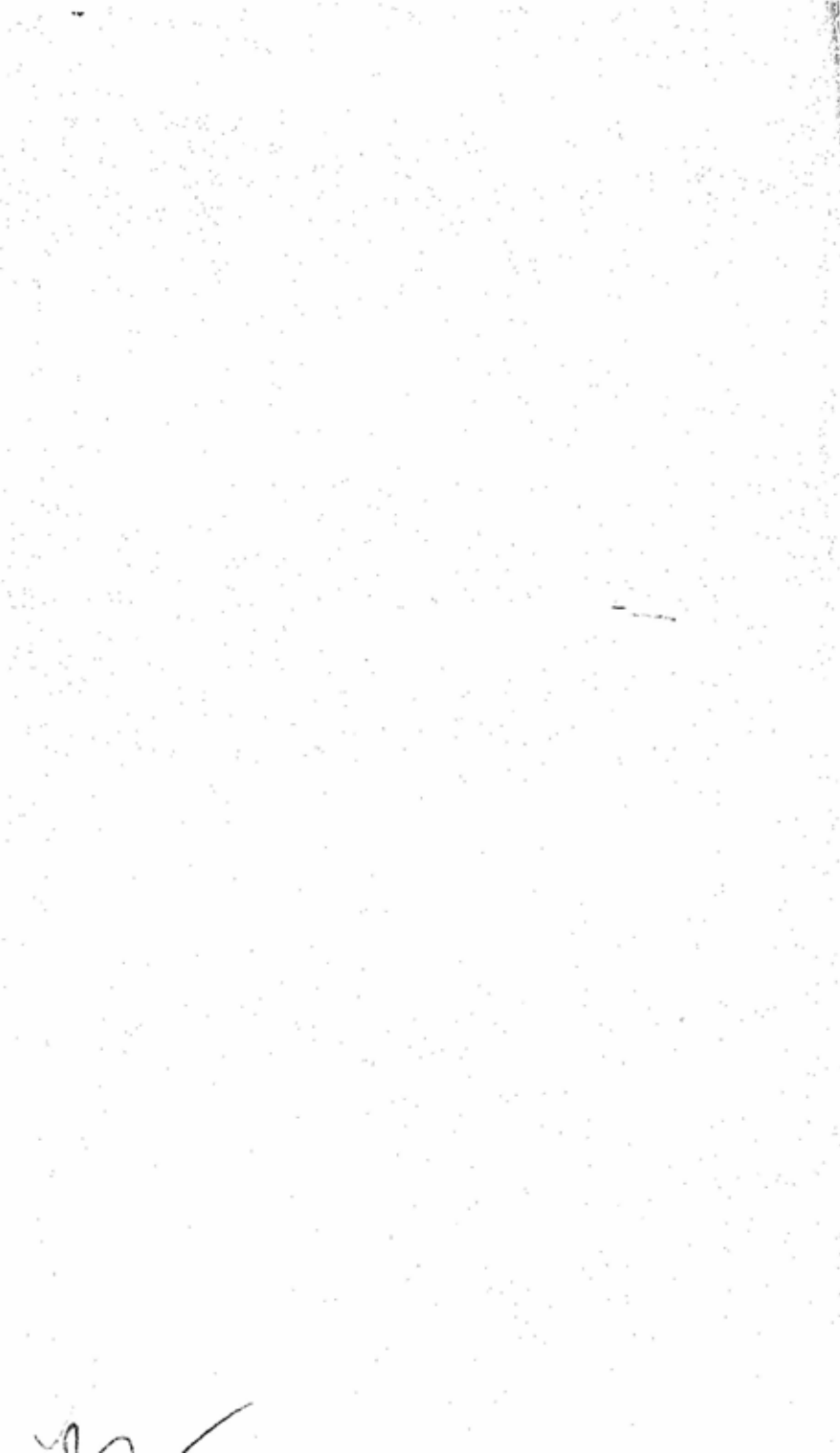
FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.



all those in which the hand of the artist has copied the efforts of Greek art, or Roman personifications, to trace the type to its origin, and to afford some theory of the principles by which the hybrid race, under whom and for whom they were executed, were guided in their selection. It is unnecessary here to quote the "pliant spirit of polytheism," a fact and a truism to account for the liberty in local governments enjoyed under the Roman power; nor is it intended to enter into any discussion upon the money of the Lagidæ; still less do the limits of the present paper, or research, profess to explain every type with a facility usually proportioned to its rashness.

The coins of Egypt are at present divided into two classes, the first exceedingly extensive in the variety of its sizes and types—that of Alexandria commences with Cæsar, and gradually becomes extinguished under the lower empire;—the second, far more confined, but embracing several types of the very highest interest, appears intercalated into the monetary system, at the time of Trajan and the Antonines, and disappears in a manner as unexpected as its appearance—it is that of the Nomes, or chief districts and towns of the country. For a very ample account of both, we have only to turn to the *Museum Borgianum*, tom. i. *Numi Egyptii*. 4to. Rom. 1787, edited by George Zoëga, and the *Medailles des Nomes de l'Égypte*, 4to. Par. 1822, by M. Tochon D'Annecy, who has united with indefatigable research, a considerable degree of critical acumen relative to the false coins which had gradually crept into the series. Besides these, several other writers have published different specimens of this currency, especially M. Sestini. But none of them have touched the question of the mythology—the earlier ones because little was known, and the later, through that distrust with which

the enunciation of discovery is universally received. They are, however, often capable of a solution, when viewed through this medium, which otherwise they cannot present, and they confirm the truth of points previously fixed, by giving a kind of circumstantial evidence to what has already been elicited. In point of execution, the majority of them are wretched: not more so than the colonial currency in general; but still often so indifferently has the die been cut, that no ingenuity, without a knowledge *à priori*, could discover what many of the attributes and symbols are meant to indicate. The animals, for example, which many of the deities hold in their hand, often appear beyond the pale of zoology, and the head-attire, the distinctive and specific mark of the divinity represented, so disguised, contracted, or changed, as to be all but unassignable. In the adoption, however, of certain forms, the artist seems to have been guided by rule. The two principal types of Egyptian² deities, it is well known, appear under two forms of dress; either as wearing the short garment, called *shenti*,³ which covered the loins, or else with the body swathed, or enveloped in bandages from the neck to the feet, a form called in the ritual *mors em hbs*,⁴ "enveloped in clothes." The Greek artists substituted, for the first form, a soldier in his ordinary dress, and the lower part of the paludamentum;⁵ and for the second, the augural or priestly attire, consisting of the ample toga, with the cucullus or cowl upon the head. As it would have been

² See Wilkinson Mat. Hieroglyph. Champ. Pantheon Egyptien. Monumens de l'Egypte et de la Nubie, folio. Paris. Rosellini, Tavole. folio, M. R. passim.

³ Rosellini Monumenti Civili Parte Seconda, tom. ii. p. 411, *et seq.*

⁴ Ritual Cadet. Rouleau de Papyrus trouvé e Thebes. fo. Par. 1805.

⁵ Rosinus Roman. Antiq. p. 713.

shocking to the Greek population to have represented the deities with the animal head, to which nothing could be paralleled in the Greek or Roman pantheon, they adopted the expedient of placing the sacred animal in the hand of the deity, in the same manner as the eagle appears in the hand of Jupiter. The type of the Nome generally presented the figure or emblem of the chief deity of the district, especially where it had received a Greek name indicative of the local worship; and if the deity was not figured on the type, the living emblem or animal type of the deity appeared, and the application of these principles affords considerable clue to the deities represented. The same observations apply to the female forms upon the currency, whether they are the principal or parhedrals of the chief deity, except that they appear clothed in the ordinary peplon, which approaches sufficiently near to the basou⁶ or long tunic of the Egyptians. They also occasionally hold upon their hands their living emblems. The gom or kou-coupha⁷ sceptre, emblem of power not purity, was indicated by the long staff or hasta pura. The cap or head-attire of the Egyptian pantheon forming the *specific*, as the head generally did the *generic* mark, and not being repugnant to the principles already laid down, was almost always placed upon the head, but often so imperfectly executed as to be difficult to decide upon, and the proportion of the head-ornament to the size of the form being far beyond the limits of symmetrical proportion, was reduced to a size more pleasing to the eye, which often rendered it less distinct, and the disk and horns often look very like a clumsy lotus of three

⁶ Champollion. Gram. Egypt. folio. Paris, 1838. p. 53.

⁷ See my Observations on the Quarry Marks of the 1st Pyramid, in Drawings of the Pyr. of Gizeh, long folio. Messrs. Andrews and Perring. London, 1838.

petals. The living emblems, or animals, are sufficiently distinct when they appear in the field as the principal subject; but, often owing to size and execution, not conusable when in the hands of the figures. The arts were evidently in the rapid progress of decay, and the hand of the foreigner had annihilated that which it could not appreciate, clothing Egyptian deities in Roman dresses, substituting his language for that of the country, and enacting all which conquest dare attempt when under the suspicion or fear of loss, unless it give the show of liberty.

The mode proposed is that of first examining the currency of the Nomes, many of whose fac-similes are found among the efforts of the Alexandrian mint, and then to review the differences and peculiar forms found upon that currency, many of which present the types of deities not seen upon the coins of the Nomes; the observations will follow the arrangement of M. Tochon, who has adopted a classification purely geographic, instead of the mixed alphabetic and geographic divisions of M. Mionnet.

Ombite Nome, 4th brass coin, *Ob.* head of Hadrian, laureated; no legend. *R.* a crocodile OMBIT·L·IA. The crocodile was the living emblem of the deity, Sebek, Savak, or Sabak, one of the forms of the Egyptian Seb, or Saturn, the father of Osiris and Isis, the youngest of the gods. This deity generally appears in the religious scenes with the head of a crocodile, and his determinative or tropic name is always formed by that animal seated on a pedestal in the shape of a pylon. Sebek seems to have been especially worshipped at Ombos. At the right side of the pronaos of the great temple of Ombos, is a dedication from Ptolemy Evergetes II. and his wife Cleopatra to "Sebek-ra, the great lord of Ombos, Keb (or Seb) father of the gods," &c. (Ch. Monum. Egypt. Pl. xcix.); and in

the same locality, the god Sabak-ra is seated upon a throne at the head of a triad, composed of himself, the goddess Athor, and Khons, or Shons, facing another triad of Hor (Horus), Tsonenofre and Pnebto. On the other side he is accompanied by Athor and Pnebto, the son of Horus. He is always named in these scenes, "*Savak-ra, lord of Ombos, great god . . . and Seb, the youngest of the gods.*" In relation with him, considered as the father of time, the months are represented personified under the forms of hippopotami, standing erect, with the tail of the crocodile upon the back, at the same place. It is clear from this, that the crocodile was worshipped at Ombos, not because Typhon assumed this form when he attempted to elude the pursuit of Horus,⁸ but as the personification of time, from the mystical doctrine of numbers—living sixty years, gestating sixty days, laying sixty eggs, and having as many vertebrae;⁹ and being, upon this account, identified with Seb, or Saturn, the father of Osiris and Isis. No instance, indeed, of Typhonic worship has as yet been found, and Plutarch appears to have confounded a popular tradition with a religious doctrine. In one of the chapters of the Ritual is a vignette, representing the hawk-headed deity, Hor, spearing a crocodile.¹⁰ The crocodile is not restricted to the currency of Ombos, but appears among the small coins of the Alexandrian series.

Apollonopolites Nomos, Æ. 1. (Tochon. p. 55.) B. of Trajan, a military figure, standing looking to the right, in the paludamentum; in his right hand a hawk crowned in the pschent; in his left a long staff ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ. In accordance with the general principles already laid

⁸ Plutarch de Isid. et si Osirid. cap. 28—21.

⁹ Ælian, x. c. 21, 24.

¹⁰ Hieratic Ritual, Brit. Mus.

down upon this medal, must be the figure of Har-si-esi, or Har-ôéri in his Roman form. The identity of the type of Horus¹¹ (a generic name of several deities) is well recognised, and the city of Apollonopolis Magna, the present Edfou,¹² is known to be termed, in hieroglyphics, the region of Har-hat.¹³ Two other coins of the same nome represent a male bearded figure, holding in one hand a hawk, emblem of Horus, and the other raised to the back of the head. In one, this appears like a form of Jupiter; and, although it may refer to Har-hat, it possibly represents some parhedral deity of the same temple. The most prominent among these are Harsaphes,¹⁴ Ra, and Khons. Harsaphes, as the form of Amon, in the swathed dress of Osiris, and identified with Horus, through his titles of Amon-ra,¹⁵ the victorious son of Isis and Osiris may possibly be indicated, and the attitude of the hand is exactly the same. Khons Ioh, the *deus lunus*, or lunar Hercules, was also worshipped in the same nome, and the train of solar hawk-headed types, all directly or indirectly refer to one principle, the essence of light from the eyes¹⁶ of the hawk on account of their brilliancy symbolising this principle. Besides, there is a female deity standing, holding in one hand a hawk, and having upon her head an ornament, apparently the disk and horns. Among the female deities

¹¹ Ælian. x. c. 14. Macrob. Saturn, p. 276. 12mo. Ven. ap. Joh. Gryphium.

¹² Descr. de l'Égypte, tom. i. pl. 57, where a train of deities adore Har-hat.

¹³ Ch. Grammaire Égyptien.

¹⁴ Descr. de l'Égypte, tome i. pl. 95. 5.

¹⁵ Ch. passim.

¹⁶ Ch. Mon. de l'Égypte, et de la Nub. "where Horus is said to illuminate the world with the splendour of his eyes." A cartouche calls him "the ray illuminating the upper and lower world." Desc. de l'Égypte.

most prominent in this temple are, Isis, having upon her head the disk and horns, and Maut, wearing the pschent, a superior form of Isis; but the female deity most in connection with Harsiesi is Tsonenofre,¹⁷ the good sister, or Egyptian Diana, the second personage of the Ombite triad, wearing the disk and horns like Isis. To either of these forms the figure in this coin may be referred; and the whole subject of the temple, to the astronomical projection of the heavens upon the ceiling, refers to the Sun, Phre or Hor.¹⁸ Other coins represent a male figure standing looking to the right, holding in his left hand a hawk crowned by the pschent, and in his right a long sceptre; round his loins a tunic. No form of Horus occurs with the disk and horns; which appears to have been peculiarly attributed to female deities, and the symbol is of uncertain signification.

On one unique medal of the Latopolites Nomos, is found the fish *latus*, the more important as it affords us some clue to the discovery of the fish so called, which agrees with the *Lates Niloticus* of Cuvier, and *Perca Nilotica* of Latreille.¹⁹ This fish is said to have been dedicated to the goddess Minerva, probably one of the forms of Neith. In the paintings of the hypoges the *latus* occurs, but the small amulets of fish in the various museums seem to represent a species of the *cyprinus*, the *silurus*, the *chaetodon*, and the *oxyrinchus* or *oxyringus*. The *latus* may, however, be indicated in the Ritual, by the term *rami*: if this is not a general expression for fish, as in the chapter, of going to the Hall of the Two Truths, the deceased affirms that he has not caught the *rami*, or *oxyringi*,²⁰ where the two species must have

¹⁷ Ch. Panth. Egyp.

¹⁸ Tochon, p. 58.

¹⁹ Cuvier, Regne Anim. vol. ii. p. 137.

²⁰ Ritual Descr. de l'Egypte. Ch. Gr. Eg.

been sacred. On another medal, a figure similar to Neptune,²¹ stands holding the fish, which shews it was dedicated to a male deity, perhaps Hapi-moou, or Chnouphis, both of whom appear in the great temple of Esnah, the ancient Latopolis.²² On the head, indeed, of the figure, is a small distinctive ornament very similar to the two tall plumes or rows of feathers on the cap of Amon-ra.

The coins of the Hermonthites Nomos represented an old bearded figure holding a hasta pura, and an animal, called by M. Tochon an ichneumon,²³ but more probably the hawk-headed dragon, similar to the griffin, or rather vivern, an emblem sacred to the deity Month-ra, and which appears in the temple of Erment, seated upon a chest, and crowned with the *otf*, or head-dress of Osiris.²⁴ The human figure may possibly be referred to the grotesque or leonine form of Phthah, if such assignation can be allowed to the type so described by M. M. Champollion and Rosellini.²⁵ A severer criticism would assign it to a form of Typhon;²⁶ but this unaccountable being seems allied with the Harsaphic form of Amon, or Amon-Osor.²⁷

Those of the Coptites Nomos,²⁸ represent Saturn holding the hasta, or harpe in one hand, and in the other, the sacred animal of the Nome, on one coin represented as a stag, erroneously for a goat, which, in the other instance, appears, contrary to the opinion of Ælian, of the

²¹ Tochon, p. 60.

²² *Descr. de l'Egypte*, A. I. pl. 82. *Ch. Mon. de l'Egypte*, tome ii. pl. cxlv. *bis*.

²³ Tochon, p. 67.

²⁴ *Descr. de l'Egypte*, A. I. pl. 95.

²⁵ *Champollion Monumens du Musée Charles X.* p. 3. *Rosellini Monumen*, civ. tom. iii. p. 17.

²⁶ *Wilkinson, Mat. Hier.* pl. 51. Part I.; he is there called "the beast *Hei* or *Bas*."

²⁷ See *Synopsis Brit. Mus.* Case A. sh. 1. ²⁸ *Toch.* p. 79.

female sex; on the head of Saturn is the disk and horns: and this personification must point to the worship of Chnoumis, or Chnouphisra, as the principal deity of Coptos.

On the coins of Tentyris,²⁹ we find Athor, or Venus, with her hawk, emblem of her maternity of Harôëri.

The Diospolitan types point to Amon-ra,³⁰ and the Egyptian ram, his living emblem: the female form upon one may represent Maut, or Muth, the Egyptian Juno, the wife of Amoun, and second personage of the Egyptian triad.

The Panopolites Nomos³¹ gives an ancient figure, holding an ichneumon, or rather shrew-mouse, *mus araneus*, in one hand, and victoriola on the other—one type presents the shrew-mouse alone. The victoriola, probably, is the peculiar cornucopiæ-shaped object held in the hands of deities, called ægis by M. Champollion. The authority of Herodotus would assign this to the god Chnouphis, the αἰγωπρόσωπος type of Amoun-ra, and the shrew-mouse is said to have been dedicated to Buto, a name not recognised in hieroglyphics, but probably a form of Athor, or Maut, who, under the form of Anoucis, or Anouke, accompanies Chnouphis in the texts; but two small bronze figures of this animal, refer to Har, lord of Shatem,³² which coincides with neither of the ancient authorities, and indicates some form of Har, or Horus, possibly in connection with Ra and Re, as Chnouph-ra: at all events, it is difficult to believe that Seb, the true Egyptian Saturn, can be meant.

The coins of Antæopolis represent Hercules and hawk,

²⁹ Tochon, p. 82.

³⁰ Tochon, pp. 72, 73.

³¹ Tochon, pp. 90, 91.

³² See small figure of Dr. Lee's Collection, and Brit. Mus., Case F. 2.



or a military figure and hawk. The hawk appears to have been applied exclusively to solar types and to Horus, and the confused accounts relative to this city seem to point distinctly to Horus, who, as the avenger of his father, the destroyer of the Egyptian Typhon, under his various transformations, was compared by the Greeks with their Hercules; for the other types represent a crocodile in the hand of a figure in a pallium on this animal by itself, here evidently emblematic of a typhonic form, of which the Egyptian Antæus was a metamorphosis.

At Hypsele is a female deity, holding in her hand a sheep, or ram, indicating, probably, a prevalence of the worship of Amoun-ra in that locality; while at Lukopolis³³ and Kunopolis, an old male figure appears holding in one hand the Egyptian dog, or jackal emblem of Anubis, or Hop-hioue of M. Champollion; but figures of Anubis, with any distinctive ornament, are excessively rare.

On those of Aphroditopolis,³⁴ the city of Athor, the Egyptian Venus, is a female figure, holding in her right hand, what M. Tochon calls an uncertain emblem, but evidently a hawk placed upon some object; this may be the hawk standard of the Ement so frequently placed upon the head of this goddess in her quality of "*Regent of the happy West.*"

The larger coins of Hermopolis,³⁵ present an aged figure of Hermes with his head bound with the strophium, or fillet, holding in one hand a caduceus, and in the other a small seated mummied figure, which M. Tochon imagines may be a cynocephalus. On the head of the figure is the

³³ At the ruins of Lycopolis Syout are no figures of deities.— See Descrip. de l'Egypte.

³⁴ Tochon, loc. sup. cit. p. 110.

³⁵ Tochon, p. 116, loc. sup. cit. p. 117.

attire called *otf*, frequently found upon figures of Thoth, and characteristic of his office in the Noutehir or Hades, especially of the judgment-scene in the Hall of the Two Truths;³⁶ another type gives a similar ancient head like the Hermes of the most ancient Greek work, wearing another species of head ornament, commonly found upon the head-dress of this deity, and Pnebto³⁷, the son of Horus; before this head is also an ibis. The last type gives a cynocephalus, seated, having on its head a disk imperfectly drawn, or developed, for a dichotomised one of the moon, of which luminary and the lunar Thoth, this animal was the peculiar emblem. The small figure in the hands of the first Thoth, though possibly a cynocephalus, may also be a small seated figure of the goddess Thmei or Truth, of which Thoth was the scribe in the Amenti. The distinctive emblem of the ostrich feather on the head of the goddess, does not, however, appear on the coin, and Thoth occasionally holds in one hand and upon a basket,³⁸ the left symbolic eye indicative of the moon, but the choice lies between the cynocephalus and figure of Truth, not so easily decided, owing to the bad execution of the Græco-Egyptian mint, and the medal appears to be much rubbed in that place; the ibis upon the standard is also half obliterated.

The coins of the Oxyrinchite Nome present the Athene³⁹ Nikephora of the Greeks, probably a form of the Egyptian Minerva, but the bipennis which appears upon these coins is difficult to parallel: and though the whole may typify the Neith-akhor, or Nitocris of the Greeks, the absence of the

³⁶ See Hieroglyphic Ritual, *passim*.

³⁷ Ch. Mon. Egypt, tome i. pl. lxxxii.

³⁸ See also Obelisk B. M. 2. This is called the "guardian of truth."

³⁹ Toch. loc. sup. cit. pp. 119, 120.

oxyrinchus, so commonly found in the Texts, and mentioned in the Ritual as impious to catch, is extraordinary.

The Heracleopolites⁴⁰ Nomos gives the head, club, and figure of Hercules, and the deity himself holding in his hand the Cerberus, according to M. Tochon, but apparently some very indistinct object; and in every instance the object is too indistinct to judge. The opinions of Strabo seem to justify the supposition that the worship of Horus prevailed; for the ichneumon and crocodile were here adored, and the medal of the Nome, cited by M. Tochon, gives a figure of Harpocrates, or Khons, under Greek attributes.

To the Arsinoites,⁴¹ Nomos scarcely an observation could be added, except that the serpent upon the head of the portrait of the foundress, is the uræus or sort of cobra di capella, and that the male figure with the disk and horns, holding the portrait, is probably the god Sebek, or Savak-ra, as other reverses exhibit the crocodile, his living emblem, for reasons before stated.

The Memphite⁴² coins exhibit Apis and Pasht, or Bubastes; the Merephthah or Hephastoboule, holding in one hand a snake, the uræus, and accompanied by the bull Apis. This may possibly be Isis; but Pasht, the Egyptian Diana, in her character of Nemesis, had occasionally uræi dedicated to her. Thus, on a plinth of one of these reptiles, in case 4, shelf 2, Brit. Mus., is the pedestal and coiled tail of an uræus, and on the edge of the plinth an inscription to Oeri-hek, or the great avenger, one of the titles of Pasht, from "*Amounem-ophth, who give celebration to Oeri-hek.*" Other types give the bust of a deity in the tall plumes and disk, with the vulture-shaped klaft or head-

⁴⁰ Toch. loc. sup. cit. 121—126. ⁴¹ Toch. pp. 127—130.

⁴² Toch. loc. sup. cit. pp. 134, 135.

dress common to female deities, or a female with some indistinct head attire, holding the victoriola and serpent, with the modius upon the head, which might refer to Isis, as the Thermuthis, or great mother of the Greeks, which has been confounded with the deadly effects attributed to the bite of the reptile.

The coins of Heliopolis, or San,⁴³ present Apollo, to indicate Ra, holding in his hand some animal, apparently a goat, but difficult to determine satisfactorily from the plate of M. Tochon; and no quadruped has as yet been found dedicated to this deity, except in his other characters of Chnouphis and Amôn; while the only solar type named upon the obelisk at San, is Month-ra, or Mandoulis.

Pelusium has a female head, with disk, and a triple conical crown, which, from the fruit upon one reverse, very similar to the heglyg or perseæ,⁴⁴ is the bust of some form of Athor,⁴⁵ the Egyptian Venus, to whom this fruit was sacred.

The Sethroites Nomos is the only one which has a figure with a hawk's head, and upon it the disk and horns (?) or possibly lunar disk; and as the capital of this Nome was Heracleopolites Parva, Hor or Horus is probably indicated by the figure.

The Tanites⁴⁶ Nomos is too indistinct to give any opinion upon; and though the animal in the hand of the figure in the Neout⁴⁷ Nome looks very like a calf, some of Hamlet's guesses would equally apply. Serapis is not the figure which bears more resemblance to a female than a male form.

The Mendesian⁴⁸ Nome gives the goat, and Mendes, wearing upon his head the ot, and holding in his hand the sacred animal; but Mendes is well known not to be found

⁴³ Rosellini, M. R. Tav. No. 25, a. b. 2.

⁴⁴ Balanites *Ægyptiacus*.

⁴⁵ Wilk. Mat. Har. Pl. xxiii. Toch. 153.

⁴⁶ Toch. p. 159. ⁴⁷ Ibid. p. 161. ⁴⁸ Ibid. pp. 161—168.

in the hieroglyphics, and the goat-headed type refers to Chnouphis or Kneph, the deity, *par excellence*, and the chief of the other gods. The description of the head ornaments in M. Tochon are wrong as usual.

The ornament on the head-dress of the deity represented upon the currency of the Leontopolites Nomos is too indistinct to judge the particular form intended to be represented; and the lion is said by the Greek authorities to belong to Vulcan (Phthah) and the Sun (Ra), into the composition of which name it enters as a phonetic element. Its connection with Phthah is not distinct in any of the hieroglyphical scenes; and the authority of Champollion would rather assign it to Bubastes,⁴⁹ the Hephaistoboule, or Merephtah; and small figures of porcelain frequently have the lion placed under the feet of Nofre Thmou, or Nofre Atmou, the son of Phthah, and Merephtah. He may probably have been the tutelary deity of Leontopolis.

The animal in the hands of the figure of the Bubastite Nome is too indistinct to assign, while the name of the district would imply a prevalence of the worship of Pasht or Bubastes.


At the Athribites Nomos Athor again appears holding in one instance an indistinct animal, possibly her cow, and in the other a hawk apparently crowned in the upper part of the pschent.

The coins of the Prosopites Nomos present Khons or Hercules, not in his lunar type, but identified with Har or Horus, having on his head the triple conical attire, based on the horns of the goat and flanked by uræi. In one type a bird appears upon the club of the deity; and another type represents a bird upon the club alone. This bird

⁴⁹ Ch. Gr. Eg. p. 119. This assignation seems correct; the lion appears on the Sistrum dedicated to Athor, and at the throne of Pasht.—See case B, div. 4, Egyp. Room, Brit. Mus.

is probably the swallow, or bird of evil augury, which appears before this god when seated at the prow of the boat of solar deities. In the Ritual, published by M. Cadet,⁵¹ and subsequently in the Description de l'Egypte, in one of the vignettes of the chapters appears a drawing of a swallow, and the whole chapter refers to the mystic quality of the bird; as, "*I am the swallow—I am the swallow, I illuminate Selk, the daughter of the Sun nourished with the scent of fire manifested in the abode of the sun*;" identifying the connection of this bird with solar deities, through his type of Horus; and it is possible that the gom, or sceptre of power, surmounted by the head of a koucoupha on the pedom, the crooked sceptre held in the hands of Osiris and Horus may be intended.

The Nome of Phtemphu⁵² gives an old deity holding in his hands a small figure; but of what type is not readily distinguished. The name of the Nome would apparently indicate the worship of the god Phthah, but the precise type is difficult to recognise, as well as the object held in the right hand of a female figure standing, which bears most resemblance, in M. Tochon's drawing, to a basket, from which issues flame; but flame-headed deities are not only rare, but very inferior types in the Pantheon, and the coin is unfortunately in a bad state of preservation. If Phthah be the eponymous deity of the Nome, some form of Pasht, as Tafne, Menhi, Merephthah, or the deity named

 ⁵³ is probably indicated.

At Xoïs,⁵⁴ a female deity appears holding in her hand some

⁵¹ Papyrus trouvé à Thebes Cadet, Sect. 15.

⁵² Toch. p. 187.

⁵³ Champollion, Mon. Egypt. Wilk. Mat. Hier, p. viii.

⁵⁴ Toch. p. 189.

uncertain animal, which the other types would rather tend to prove to be a sheep or ram; in the other hand she holds a club, perhaps indicating the gom or koucouppha sceptre, which female deities hold as well as male. The other types have a ram with a disk upon its head, an emblem of the god Amoun and Chnouph-ra. The female deity should, therefore, be some parhedra of the two deities, as Maut, or Anouke, who, in another type, appears to represent Sate, the Egyptian Juno.

Busiris⁵⁵ presents a female deity, apparently a form of Isis, holding in one hand a serpent, and in the other a quadruped, possibly the cow, her living emblem; the head ornament may be the two tall plumes, but is of too small proportions to define accurately; while the evidence of the Greek authorities represents the Nome as dedicated to the worship of Osiris among other deities, and Osiris is the eponymous deity of the place.⁵⁶

The military figure on the Sebennytes Nomos may possibly represent some warlike form of Bacchus, although I am not aware of any such recognised personification of the Greek Dionusos, or the Roman Bacchus, which upon one type is unarmed. M. Tochon very ingeniously sees this deity holding a bunch of grapes, the especial produce of the district. The animal at the feet of this figure is not a stag, as M. Tochon erroneously supposes, but the Egyptian hare, an animal dedicated to Osiris, Onnophris,⁵⁷ the Dionusus Luaios, the "opener of good," and the hare formed the ideographic initial of his name Onnofre. The identity⁵⁸ of Bacchus and Osiris is well known from the Greek authorities, and is

⁵⁵ Toch. p. 190, loc. cit. Steph. de Urb. Βουσίρις

⁵⁶ Toch. pp. 192—195. ⁵⁷ Ch. Mus. de Charles X.

⁵⁸ Herod. 11. c.—Οσίριος, τὸν δὲ Διόνυσον εἶναι λέγονσι. Diod. Sic. lib. i. Ἀπὸτε τῶν πατρὸς καὶ τοῦ τόπου Διόνυσον μετονομασθέντα.

confirmed by the hieroglyphical texts, and the paintings of the hypogæes;⁵⁹ the pard skin upon a pole, terminating in a basket being placed before this deity, and his priests⁶⁰ being clothed in a panther skin, while the hare was sacred to him, from mystic motives connected with its sonal value, especially as the Luios, or "loosener," if such etymology can be conceded to the Greek term. Connected with the Egyptian system is the Bacchic or Dionysiac conquest of India, in which characters the present form of Bacchus appears, if it be this god, in military attire; and Osiris in the texts is frequently called "the restrainer of the world;" or, the "lord of the East," in allusion to his martial qualities. One medal presents a bunch of grapes, symbolic of the produce of this Nome, at the Roman period. Although the cultivation of the vine extended to a remote epoch, yet the allusions to it in the texts are not common, as it was, perhaps, superseded by the use of beer.

The female deity of the Onuphites Nomos has no particular emblem, and the animal in her hand is apparently a crocodile, an animal dedicated to several deities, and appearing at the feet of the goddess Neith, and a deity, supposed to be Typhonian, but since demonstrated to be a form of Isis. A black bull is said to have been worshipped in the name of Onuphis, but the only animal on the coin of the Nome is too indistinct to assign satisfactorily.

The coins of Phtheneotes⁶¹ present Harpocrates, the Egyptian Har-si-esi, the Horus, the son of Isis, seated upon the calix of the lotus, and two hawks, "*mîtrés*," according to M. Tochon, but apparently, as far as the small and indistinct ornaments can be distinguished, having upon

⁵⁹ And Heles, Papyri, &c. passim.

⁶⁰ Ch. Gr. Eg. Ch. Musée de Charles X. p. 67. no. 50th.

⁶¹ Toch. p. 202—204.

their heads the entire pschent, which distinguishes these birds from those consecrated to other deities connected with light, as the hawks of Ra, Monthra, Ioh, &c. In another instance,⁶² a naked figure holds in each hand an animal too unsatisfactorily engraved to attempt to assign.

The Saïtes⁶³ Nomos gives us only the figure of the Athenian Minerva, indicative of the goddess, Neith, who was particularly cultivated there, as all the monuments of the XXVI. or Saïte dynasty, who made this town their capital, affirm: in the lower world, indeed, she was frequently called the "mistress of Saïs;" and the worship of this type seems to have been carried from Egypt to Athens.⁶⁴ The owl does not appear to be the living emblem of the Egyptian inventress of the sciences, although of the Athenian.

Naueratis, evidently a Greek name for some Egyptian city, presents indications of the worship of Pasht or Bubastes, and Isis, as is evident from the serpent held in the hands of the female deities on the coins; and the representation of the Tesoro Britannico of Haym. tome ii. p. 206, must be false, for the hawk in the hands of Anubis is a combination unparalleled in any Egyptian painting. This hawk, from the grotesque and caricature engraving of Haym, *probably* had upon its head, the pschent, indicative of its being the living emblem of Har-si-esi, and the head ornament of the brutalised deity may be meant for the disk and horns; the head, if animal, to correspond, should be that of a hawk, and the whole represent one of the solar types. A greater libel was never perpetrated upon a coin.

⁶² Toch. p. 204.

⁶³ Ibid. Toch. p. 206.

⁶⁴ M. Etienne de Quatremere, Mem. Geogr. sur Egypte, tom. i. p. 366.

The modius upon the head of the female deities of M. Tochon represents the similar-shaped object entwined by a row of vertical uræi, which is seen upon the head of Isis, the great mother, and the head-dress of the asp in one specimen of the Alexandrian⁶⁵ mint as the reverse of Trajan appear crowned with the upper part of the pschent, called the shaa, or elevated, and the oeit, or white crown, of which region the goddess Soaven, or Seben, was the especial mistress. On other coins forming reverses of Trajan and Hadrian, the same asp appears distinguished from the uræus, and facing it to distinguish it from the ordinary uræus.

The coin of the Metelites Nomos,⁶⁶ though small, appears to indicate that the worship of Harsiesi there prevailed, as the elements of a pschent are visible in the engraving of M. Tochon on the head of the hawk, on one of the reverses of that district. The ichneumon at Letopolis, which occupies the whole reverse, or appears in the hand of a female deity, is a rare instance of this animal in Egyptian painting or sculpture, its appearance being limited to a few scarce amulets;⁶⁷ while the specific deity, who is the equivalent of Leto in the Egyptian pantheon, is not satisfactorily recognised.

Gynæcopolis⁶⁸ presents us with a female figure, holding in her hand an indistinct quadruped; and although Athor, the Egyptian Venus, was probably the patron deity of the city, the only divinity that I have recognised as the "regent of women,"⁶⁹ in the hieroglyphical texts is the

⁶⁵ Zoega, Mus. Berg. Numi. Egyptii, has engraved specimens. See also Cabinet of Brit. Mus. A serpent, not the uræus, enters into the phonetic name of Sate.

⁶⁶ Toch. p. 219.

⁶⁷ Ch. Mus. Ch. X. Animaux Sacrés.

⁶⁸ Toch. p. 225. ⁶⁹ Sep. Box. Salt's Orig. Collection, B. M.

goddess Nephthys, who, upon a sepulchral box is called "mistress of women, Sothis, or the dog-star," a title usually appropriated to Isis: the living emblem of Nephthys, has not as yet been discovered.

At the Menelaïtes Nomos, a type of Horus Harpocrates was worshipped, to which it would be difficult to find an Egyptian parallel; the bust of the deity holding his finger to his mouth is united to the body of a crocodile. This union is one of those which did not exist during the purity of the Egyptian worship under the native monarchs, but is allied to the Pantheic forms which appeared during its decline, and the name of the Nome itself cannot be of very ancient date. The alliance of Harpocrates with the crocodile is at present far from explicable, as the Texts represent him slaying this animal, a tradition which the inhabitants of Apollonopolis practically preserved in contradistinction to the reverence paid to the animal at Ombos; and the type of the Menelaïtes can receive no sound explanation from any of the ancient monuments. The ornament on the head of Horus is the pschent, not the perseä, as supposed by M. Tochon.

The last Nome in the work, that of Mareotes,⁷⁰ presents an old bearded figure, similar to Jupiter, standing, having upon his head the disk and horn, and holding in his hand an animal apparently a ram, indicative of the type of Chnouph-ra, or Amoun, the local deity; and this closes the list of the coins of the Nomes of Egypt, one of the most extraordinary and least known of the colonial series. The British Museum, although very rich in this series, having specimens of the Nomes and cities Arsinoïtes, Coptites, Diopolites, Hermopolites, Leontopolites, Memphis, Mendesius, Menelaïtes, Oxyrinchites, Pelusium, Prosopites,

⁷⁰ Toch. p. 238.

Sethroites, and Tanis, has not one which has escaped the vigilance of M. Tochon, who sent for casts of all the coins existing in the national cabinets of Europe. On these coins the erudition of a Zoëga and a Vaillant have been expended with the inadequate sources of the Greek authorities. The materials now existing in Europe, and the hieroglyphical researches of M. Champollion, and his followers in the paths of discovery, shed a new light upon the subject. All is far from cleared, but as much as can be done towards a subject, hitherto untouched in this light, has been, in the present memoir, to the humble capability of the writer, and while it is trusted that it may prove of interest to those acquainted with the creditable labours of M. Tochon, it is also with the hope of exciting future inquiries to a deeper analysis of the representations on these coins. The obscurity of such subjects is but a fresh stimulus to exertion, and the barrier to the understanding of Egyptian myths has at length been thrown down, and allowed an appeal to be made from the traditions of the Greek authors to the monuments and arcana of the inhabitants of the Nile.

XVIII.

COIN OF MAGNESIA, WITH THE HEAD OF CICERO.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE the honour of calling your attention to a coin which, although not unedited, is still of such high importance in an archæological point of view, as to justify a re-engraving in your journal. It is that struck in honour of Cicero by the town of Magnesia a Siplyo, and which has been already edited and alluded to by Fulvius Ursinus, Pedrusi, Winckelman, Cousinery, Mionnet, and other me-



dallic writers. A specimen of this die has recently passed into the cabinets of the Museum, which differs considerably from that engraved by M. Mionnet,¹ and the features especially vary, in being generally more composed and less juvenile, and the nose being more decidedly aquiline, while the position of the letters on the obverse is rather different; a circumstance the more important, if the engraving of Mionnet is correct, as it shews that the Museum specimen has been issued from another die than that of the French collection; an additional proof of the veracity of these disputed coins, which have incurred the censure of some of the most distinguished of antiquaries. As far as the medal is a work of art, little doubt can exist of the truth of execution, and the only question now is, whether it can be considered as offering a true portrait of the prince of Roman orators. It differs from the bust of the villa Mattei, mentioned by Winckelman,² in not representing the head as bald, and as the nose, upper and lower lip, with the chin, of this bust, have been restored, apparently from the forged denarius³ with the laureated

¹ Mionnet, *Med. Grecques*, Supp. tom. vii. pl. xi. 2.

² *Histoire de l'Art*, vi. c. v. d.

³ Lambecius *Bibliothec. Cæs. Vindobon.* folio, lib. ii. p. 478. Ed. 1769. This bust is said to have been dug up in the Horti Cœliani. The denarius soon became known. Jac. Gronovius calls it "*perfidissima Moneta*" et lauri inusitata forma quam ne Asiaticus quidem nummus illi tribuit. Ciceron, *Oper.* Lugdun. Bat. 1692.

head, and M·TVLLIVS·CICERO. R. MINERVE—Minerva seated. It is more than doubtful whether the bust of this collection was ever intended for a portrait of the orator. The Asiatic coin was first edited by Fulvius Ursinus,⁴ and subsequently by Tristanus.⁵ One specimen was found by Cousinery, near the ruins of Magnesia, in Lydia itself; and this agrees in all the essential particulars with the coin of the Museum and the one in the cabinet of Mr. Burgon. A description was sent to Eckhel,⁶ who, *ex-cathedra*, pronounced it to be *adulterinos partus*,⁷ from an erroneous description of M. Cousinery, an opinion in which he was followed and supported by Liebe, in his Gotha Numaria, and others. Liebe, indeed, states, that the medal “*νοθηας⁸ laboret suspicione.*” Pedrusi, however, with better judgment, had pronounced the medal to be true from personal inspection at the cabinet of Parma; and Winckelman had already inclined to that opinion. In this country, Fosbroke, in his Encyclopedia of Antiquities, has engraved the one existing in the monastery of La Close, at Ravenna, which is totally unlike either the engraving of Mionnet, or the specimens already cited, for the original engraving from which it was taken must have been made by some one who mistook the detrition of the hair of the head, on the exposed surface of the coin, for baldness. The whole contour of the features is totally dissimilar, and the remarks, as well as references of the Encyclopædist, are not confirmed by the specimens under consideration. While no medal

⁴ Paciaudus, Anim. philol., p. 50.

⁵ Comm. Hist. tom. ii. p. 429.

⁶ Magazin. Encyclopedique. 1808. 8vo. Paris. tom. i. p. 1.

⁷ Eckhel, Num. Vet. v. i. p. 327.

⁸ Goth. Num. ch. v. p. 185, No. 27.

has more excited the spirit of controversy, none has excited a greater degree of interest for the portrait on the obverse, which, in spite of the laboured efforts of M. Cousinery, must still be attributed to the prince of orators, and the greatest civilian of the century preceding the Christian era. I have in vain endeavoured to trace any similitude to the features of Julius Cæsar, which seems to have haunted the French Savant to the bias of his better judgment. The expression, contour, profile, hair, and whole disposition, at once agrees with the epoch of Augustus: and it is, at the same time, sufficiently distinct from the portraits of either that emperor or Cæsar, to entitle it to the confidence of being received as the veritable portrait of the orator. The peculiarity of the nose, which M. Cousinery had in his engraving affixed to his essay, distorted to a Julian twist, is modestly aquiline and not Grecian, as the engraving of Mionnet would lead one to suppose, and while the style of art in the first-cited author is not worthy of the coin, that of the second, although in coins of earlier execution effective, is, at the same time, ill calculated to afford the enquirer the distinct profile and necessary details of the portrait. Mr. Fosbroke had previously decided that the true portraits had a Grecian nose, which is not the fact on the Asiatick coins; and while his engraving is highly finished as a work of art, it unfortunately gives a portrait entirely spurious; for the coin of the monastery of La Close, at Ravenna, *must* have been a modification of those now extant in the cabinets of Europe; and the one belonging to the national collection is in that excellent state of preservation which enables me to speak with confidence as to the general tone of features. The correctness of this portrait is still farther attested by a gem, in Mariette, not the one with the letters M·T·C behind the head, which does

not agree with the features of the medal, nor the one falsely attributed to Mæcenas, by Mariette, and to Cicero, by Fossbroke, but another head profile to the right, called "*Teste d'un Romain du siècle d'Auguste, Amethyste*," which exhibits the same features, trait for trait, and which is by far the best likeness published. Had M. Cousinery examined this engraving he would have felt convinced that the Magnesian medal was not a coin of Julius Cæsar; and it is hardly probable that the coincidence of the gem with the coin is accidental; indeed, it would have been nearer the truth to have compared the head with those of Augustus found on the colonial coins of Asia, as those of Tralles, &c. The difficulty of believing that the people of Magnesia issued this medal in honour of Cicero, is not so improbable as the learned Eckhel would have supposed; and the very passage which he cites against it, indicates that a design of that nature existed in Asia, and the necessity of a very strict relation indicated in the authors of antiquity is not necessary. It would be equally difficult to indicate the relations existing between Caius Asinius Gallus⁹ and the town of Temnos, in *Æolia*, or of Vedius Pollio¹⁰ and the inhabitants of Tralles; and here the very instances cited by M. Cousinery are not sure, for the "*tête nue d'Auguste*" may possibly be likenesses of the proconsuls and patrons of the Asiatic towns who adopted the nearest supposed likenesses they possessed; or if, in one instance, they used the head of the emperor, it does not follow that they did it in all. The municipal Greek towns enjoyed peculiar jurisdiction and privileges under their Roman masters, struck likenesses of

⁹ See Mionnet, Supp. vol. vii. Temnos. In some instances CEBACTOC is distinctly put behind the head. Eckhel. Num. Vet. Anecdote.

¹⁰ Mag. Encycl. 1808, vol. i. p. 40.

their especial patrons in the imperial family, and might, during the proprætorship of M. Quintus,¹¹ Cicero's brother, have issued this medal, while the particular position in which the orator stood with regard to a town, not in his proconsular jurisdiction, cannot at present be appreciated; and this very fact is an additional evidence in favour of the genuineness of the medal, as a forger would have preferred some town (supposing he had the knowledge displayed in this medal) in Cilicia, and what proves an embarrassment rather adds to the proof and the language of the reverse. The inscription is strictly of the period, *απο Σειπλου*, being used and translated by Livy and Tacitus, and appearing on the medals till the time of Domitian, after which it seems to have been abandoned. From the period of 1598, A.D. till the present day, these coins have appeared in Europe, and been found in Asia, in various states of preservation, with letters differently placed, and allowed by experienced judges to be of ancient work.

SAMUEL BIRCH.

London, 12th September, 1839.

XIX.

LIST OF ROMAN COINS RECENTLY FOUND NEAR STROOD, IN KENT.

DEAR SIR,

IN the Autumn of last, and in the Spring of the present year, excavations were made for the foundations of some cottages, and also for the purpose of procuring gravel,

¹¹ Magnesia was in his jurisdiction.

in a field called Church-field, lying on the banks of the Medway, between the town of Strood and a farm called the Temple. During the progress of the work, there has been discovered a variety of Roman remains, consisting of earthen vases, *pateræ*, rings for the finger, and bracelets in bronze, *ligulæ*, beads in coloured glass, and jet ornaments, with several human skeletons. These were deposited at depths varying from two to four feet. The vases and urns were generally found arranged in groups of three or four; those of the larger size and with wide mouths, containing, almost in every instance, burnt human bones, and frequently beads or some other appendages of the dress. On these objects it is not necessary at present to enlarge. I merely notice them cursorily, as serving to explain and illustrate the more legitimate subject of our investigation,—the examination of several hundred coins which have also been found scattered here and there among the urns and skeletons.

These are chiefly of large, second, and small brass (there being not above half a dozen specimens of *denarii*, and those in base metal), and extend from Antonia to Gratian, that is to say, to within some twenty or thirty years of the recal of the Roman legions from Britain.

With Hadrian the large brass are very numerous, as they are also of Antoninus Pius, and the emperors immediately sequent.

After Commodus, the large brass decrease in number. Only two or three specimens were found of the times of Severus, Severus Alexander, and of Gordianus Pius.

The small brass are most plentiful of Carausius, Allectus, and the Constantine family, from which period they decline numerically, and close with Gratian.

Almost all the large brass present the appearance of having been in circulation a very considerable time, for they are almost all defaced, not from oxidation or corrosion,

but, as is plainly perceptible, from general friction previous to their deposit in this Ustrinum.

The second brass coin of Caracalla, with the reverse of a galley, is finely preserved; and the large brass of Gordian are in good condition.

The small brass are generally in perfect conservation, a circumstance indicative, perhaps, of their having been buried at periods less remote from the eras of their coinage.

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the facts I have briefly enumerated denote this spot to have been a Roman burial place. Its proximity to the high-road and to the town of Strood (which, together with Rochester, must be considered as being comprised in the Durobrovis of Roman Britain) fully decide its character and history.*

The coins do not furnish us with any very remarkable types, and, with the exception of one, are, I believe, all well known. This coin, however, is of great rarity and interest, and, I believe, of a type hitherto undiscovered, certainly unpublished.

It is of Carausius, in small brass.

Obv.—Radiated head of the Emperor to the right, the bust in the paludamentum, IMP · CARAVSIVS · P · AUG.

R.—LEG · IIXX · PRIMIG. In exergue, ML. A figure of the Capricorn to the right.

The twenty-second legion, surnamed Primagenia, and bearing, in common with at least six other legions, the badge of the Capricorn, was probably formed not long

* That it was in use during the greater portion of the period of Roman dominion, is to be inferred, not merely from the extensive range of the coins, but also from the fact of their having been found usually in series. At first those of the Constantine æra and subsequent, were disinterred, and, as the excavations proceeded, were superseded by those of Allectus and Carausius; after a while, the coins of Commodus, Antoninus, &c., abounded; and lastly were obtained those of the earlier emperors.

prior to the time of Antoninus. By the Itinerary, it appears to have been composed of allied troops, and was quartered in Gaul and Belgium; six towns or places are named as stations in which were divisions of this legion. In several inscriptions given by Gruter and Ursinus, the title of *Primigenia* is affixed to this legion; but upon coins I can only find that it is expressed in one instance, and that is on a denarius of Severus. In the list of the legionary coins struck by Gallienus it does not occur, though such as have the *LEG · XXII* merely, are not uncommon.

This coin, therefore, must be allowed to possess the highest degree of interest, in recording a previously unknown or unauthenticated fact, namely, that the twenty-second legion, or at least one or more of its cohorts or battalions, sided with Carausius in his successful assumption of the imperial power in the province of Britain. Its evidence on this point is strengthened by the historical testimony, of this legion being composed of foreigners, that is to say, of Gauls and Britons; and thus constituted, would naturally be presumed to be among the first to support a leader whose recent military conquests had enriched themselves, and readily to join their fellow-countrymen in shaking off the yoke of foreign dominion.

I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my thanks to Messrs. Humphrey Wickham and Stephen Steele, of Strood, and to Mr. Charlton, of Chatham, for the polite and kind permission given me to form the accompanying list of the coins, all of which are in their possession.—I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

Lothbury, May 22nd, 1839.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH.

*To Francis Hobler, jun., Esq.,
Secretary to the Numismatic Society.*

ANTONIA.

- R. TI · CLAVDIVS · CAESAR · AVG. The emperor in the pontifical dress, standing to the left; in the right hand a simpulum. 2 brass.

CLAUDIUS.

One specimen in 2 brass, badly preserved.

NERO.

- R. VICTORIA Victoria marching to left, with wreath and palm branch. 2 brass.

VESPASIANUS.

- No. 1. R. Eagle on globe; fine. 2 brass.
 2. R. Another similar. 2 brass.
 3. R. The Equitas type, corroded. Several more in bad condition.

DOMITIANUS.

- R. Two specimens in second brass of the Fides and Moneta types.

NERVA.

- R. LIBERTAS · PVBLICA. S · C. Liberty standing to the left, with cap in right hand, and hasta in left. 2 brass.

TRAJANUS.

- One specimen much worn and illegible. 1 brass.
 Pallas, seated on armour, holding in right hand a Victory, in left a hasta. 1 brass.
 Three specimens, which, though much injured by the corrosive properties of the soil, appear to have been but little circulated, as the few letters remaining are very sharp and perfect. 2 brass.

HADRIANUS.

- Several in bad condition, presenting the appearance of having been much worn previous to the period of their inhumation. 1 brass.
 No. 1. R. A figure, seated on a globe, to the left, in left arm a cornucopia, in right hand . . . 1 brass.
 2. R. SALVS · AVG · S · C. A female standing to the right, and feeding, from a patera, a serpent, rising from an altar. 1 brass.
 3. R. A galley, of 9 oars, sailing to the left, 6 of the rowers visible, and a figure seated under an elevated circular awning. S · C. In exergue, COS · III · PP. Well preserved. 2 brass.
 4. R. COS · III. S · C. Hygeia standing to the right. 2 brass.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

- No. 1. R. Legend illegible. Female standing to the right. In exergue, ANNONA. 1 brass.
2. R. obliterated. Female standing to left, in left arm a cornucopiæ. 1 brass.
3. R. COS · IIII. A female seated to the left, holding ears of corn in her right hand over a modius placed before her; in left hand a cornucopiæ. In exergue . . NONA · AVG. 1 brass.
- No. 4. R. defaced. A female standing to the left, in her right hand a globe. 1 brass.

FAUSTINA THE ELDER.

Several specimens in large brass worn and oxidized.

- No 1. R. illegible. A female figure standing to the left. 1 brass
2. R. V . . . Venus standing to the left. 1 brass.
3. R. illegible. Female standing to the left, her right hand extended over an altar. 1 brass.

M. AURELIUS.

- No. 1. R. CONCORDIA · S · C. Female figure in the stola, standing to the left; in her left hand a patera. 1 brass
2. R. illegible. Female figure standing. Across the field, PIETAS · S · C. 1 brass.
3. R. PIETAS · AVG · S · C. Pontifical vessels. 1 brass.
4. R. S · C. A female standing to the left, holding ears of corn over a modius. 1 brass.
5. R. . . . I . . XX. Female standing to the left, her right hand extended over an altar. 1 brass.

In addition to these are many worn bare.

FAUSTINA THE YOUNGER.

Several in large brass, quite illegible, from circulation.

- No. 1. R. SALVS . . S · C. Female seated.
2. R. VENVS · S · C. Venus standing to the right, holding her drapery with the right hand; in her left the apple. 1 brass.

LUCIUS VERUS.

Several in large brass badly preserved.

- No. 1. R. . . . F . . M · COS · II. A female standing to the left; in right hand — in left a cornucopiæ. 1 brass.
2. R. . . . COS · III · S · C. In exergue, FORT · RED. Fortune seated with rudder and cornucopiæ. 1 brass.

LUCILLA.

Four or five specimens in large brass much worn.

COMMODUS.

Several in first brass, illegible.

- No. 1. R. ELIG · PM · ... III · COSV — S · C. A figure standing to the left before an altar, patera in right hand, in left a cornucopiæ. 1 brass.
- No. 2. R. Legend illegible. The emperor standing to right on a platform, addressing four soldiers; his right hand is elevated, the left rests on a spear. 1 brass.
3. R. ... PM · TRP · IIII · IMP · II · ... S · C. In exergue, COS · V · PP. 1 brass.
4. R. ... Pallas standing to the left, her right hand extended over an altar. 1 brass.

CRISPINA.

One specimen in large brass, badly preserved.

SEVERUS.

- R. Legend defaced. S · C. An armed figure standing to the left. 1 brass.

CARACALLA.

- R. COS · II · NTIF · TR · P · X — S · C. In exergue, COS · II. A galley, with five rowers. At the helm, under a canopy, is seated the gubernator, and behind him are placed two military standards. 2 brass.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER,

- R. VIRTVS · AVGVSTI — S · C. The emperor standing to the left, holding in his right hand a globe, the left arm resting on a spear, and the right foot placed on a helmet. 1 brass.

JULIA MAMAEA.

- No. 1. R. VESTA — S · C. Female standing with patera in right hand, in left the hasta. 1 brass.
2. R. VENVS · FELIX — S · C. A female seated to the left: in her right hand, a Victory; and her left hand resting on the hasta. 1 brass.

GORDIANUS PIUS.

- No. 1. R. PIETAS · AVGG — S · C. Pontifical vessels. 1 brass.
2. R. IOVI · STATORI — S · C. Jupiter standing to the right: his right hand resting on a spear, his left holding a thunderbolt. 1 brass.

PHILIPPUS.

- R. AEQVITAS · AVGG — S · C. Equity personified, standing to the left; in her right hand the equipoised scales, in her left a cornucopiæ. 2 brass.

TRAJANUS DECIUS.

- R. (without epigraph) A warrior with spear and shield standing to the left. S · C. 3 brass.

GALLIENUS.

- No. 1. R. APOLLINI · CONS · AVG. A centaur. 3 brass.
 2. R. ANNONA · AVG. A female figure standing to the left emptying a cornucopiæ. 3 brass.
 3. R. PROVID · AVG. Providence standing to left. 3 brass.
 R. PIETAS · AVGG. Valerian and Gallienus joining hands over an altar. Billon.

SALONINA.

- R. JUNO REGINA. Juno standing. Billon.

POSTUMUS.

- No. 1. R. HERC · DEVSONIENSI. Hercules standing to the right; in his left hand a club. Billon.
 2. R. SAEC... FELICI... Felicity standing to the left; in right hand a caduceus, in left a cornucopiæ. Billon.

VICTORINUS.

- R. INVICTVS. The Sun marching to the right. 3 brass.
 A great number also of the commonest types badly struck.

TETRICUS, FATHER AND SON.

Many of these of the types of *Spes*, *Salus*, *Virtus*, &c. badly preserved.

CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS.

- No. 1. R. VICTORIA... Victory standing. 3 brass.
 2. Another similar.
 3. R. CONSECRATIO. Eagle. 3 brass.
 4. R. AVG. Figure with cornucopiæ. 3 brass.
 5. R. MARTI · PACIFERO. In field A · Mars with spear and shield standing to the left, and holding in his right hand a branch. 3 brass.

AURELIANUS.

- FOR....EDVX. Fortune seated, with rudder and cornucopiæ. 3 brass:

TACITUS.

- R. VIRTUS · AVG. A helmeted warrior with spear and shield, standing to the left. 3 brass.

PROBUS.

- No. 1. R. COMES · AVG. Pallas with spear and shield, holding an olive branch in her right hand. 3 brass.

2. R. FIDES · MILITVM. Female and two standards.
3 brass.
3. Another similar.

CARUS.

- R. CONSECRATIO. Eagle. 3 brass.

DIOCLETIANUS.

- R. IOVI · CONSERVAT · AVGG. A in the field.
Jupiter standing to the left; in right hand a thunderbolt,
in left a spear. 3 brass.

MAXIMIANUS.

- R. SALVIA · AVGG · ET · CAESS · FEL · KART. In
exergue, B. A clothed female figure standing to the left;
in right hand a branch; in left ears of corn. 2 brass.
- R. SALVIA · AVGG · ET · CAESS · AVG · TR · KART
(sic). In exergue, B. Figure as above. 2 brass.
- R. PAX · AVGGG. In field, S·P; in exergue, MILXXI.
Peace standing to the left holding a branch in right
hand, in the left the hasta, transversely. 3 brass.

CARAUSIUS.

Third Brass.

- No. 1. R. PAX · AVG. In field, S·C. Peace standing to the left;
in right hand a branch; in left, the hasta held perpen-
dicularly.
2. R. Idem. In field, S·P; in exergue, MLXXI.
3. R. Idem. As No. 1.
4. R. Idem. In exergue, ML.
5. R. Idem. In field, B·E. As before, hasta transversely.
6. R. Idem. Peace standing (defaced). In exergue, ML.
7. R. Idem. In field, S·P; exergue, C. Peace stand-
ing, as in No. 1.
8. R. Idem. In exergue, B.. Peace, &c., as in No. 1.
9. R. Idem. In field B·H; in exergue, MLXXI. Peace
as before, with hasta perpendicular.
10. R. AVG. A winged figure standing to the left; in
her extended right hand a palm branch, in her left arm
.....?
11. R. PROVI. In field, S·C; in exergue, MLX.. Pro-
vidence holding a globe in the right hand, and in left a
hasta transversely.

12. R. LAETITIA · AVG. In field, S · C. A woman standing with garland in right hand; in left, a hasta.
13. R. . . . IVI · AVG. A woman standing to the left emptying a cornucopiæ.
14. R. S . . . AVG. A woman standing to the left, with the hasta in her left hand; before her an altar with a serpent rising from it.
15. R. MONET · CVAC (*sic*). Moneta standing,
16. R. LEG · IIXX · PRIMIG. In exergue ML; Capricorn to the left.
17. R. ORIES (*sic*) . . . In exergue RSR. The Sun standing, with right hand extended, and holding in the left a globe. With these exergual letters this coin is unpublished.

There are nine or ten more of the common Pax types badly preserved.

ALLECTUS.

Third Brass.

- No. 1. R. PAX · AVG. In field S · A; in exergue ML. Peace standing to the left, with branch and hasta perpendicular.
2. R. Idem. In field S · P; in exergue C.
3. R. Idem. Peace standing; the hasta transverse. In field S · A.
4. R. Idem. In field S · P; exergue ML.
5. R. LAETITIA . . . In field S · A; exergue MSL. A woman standing with wreath and hasta.
6. R. LAETITIA · AVG. Exergue QC (smaller module). A galley.
7. R. VIRTVS · AVG. Exergue QL (smaller module). Galley with seven oars; the rowers not visible.
8. R. Idem. Exergue, QL (*idem*).
9. R. Idem. Exergue, QC (6 oars).
10. R. Idem. Exergue, QL (4 oars).
11. R. Idem. Exergue, QL (6 oars).

A few more badly conserved.




CONSTANTIUS.

- R. GENIO · POPVLI · ROMANI. In field, S · F; in exergue ITR. 2 brass.

MAXIMINUS.

- R. GENIO · POP · ROM. Genius standing. Exergue, PLN. 2 brass.
 R. S · P · Q · R · OPTIMO · PRINCIPI. Three standards. In exergue, POST. 3 brass.

CONSTANTINUS.

- No. 1. R. SOLI · INVICTO · COMITI. The Sun. In field, S · F. Exergue, PLN. 3 brass.
 2. Idem. Exergue, PTR.
 3. R. Idem. Field, a star. Exergue, PLN. 3 brass.
 4. R. Idem. Field, S · F. Exergue, ML. 3 brass.
 5. R. Idem. Field, S · F. Exergue, MLL. 3 brass.
 6. R. VIRTUS · EXERCIT. Two captives at the foot of a standard, on which is  3 brass.
 7. R. . . . R · VICTO. . . Two winged figures holding a shield (on which is ) over an altar. In exergue, STA. 3 brass.
 8. R. . . . TAE · PRINC · PERP. . Two Victories holding a shield, inscribed  3 brass.
 9. R. MARTI · CONSERV. . . . Mars standing. Exergue, PTR. 3 brass.
 10. R. BEATA · TRANQVILLITAS. The altar, &c. Exergue, STR. 3 brass.
 11. R. Idem. 3 brass.
 12. Idem. Exergue, PTR.
 13. R. PROVIDENTIA · AVG. The camp gate, &c. Exerg. PLC. 3 brass.

About one dozen similar to the above, with trifling variations only.

One specimen of the small brass coin of Constantinopolis. Exergual mark, ∞ PLC.

One "URBS ROMA" PCONST.

LICINIUS.

- No. 1. R. GENIO · POP · ROM. In field, A · S; exergue, PTR. Genius standing to right. In left hand, a cornucopiæ; in right a patera 3 brass.
 2. R. VIRTUS · EXERCIT. In exergue, AQS. 3 brass.
 3. R. SOLI · INVICTO · COMITI. In exergue, PLN. 3 brass.
 4. R. Idem. Of a smaller module. 3 brass.

CRISPUS

- No. 1. R. BEATA · TRANQVILLITAS. Altar, &c. Exergue, PTR. 3 brass.
 2. R. Idem. Altar, &c. Exergue, P · LON. 3 brass.
 3. R. EXERCIT. Trophy, PTR. 3 brass.
 4. R. Idem. Exergue, STR. 3 brass.

CONSTANTINUS, JUN.

- No. 1. R. PROVIDENTIAE · CAESS. In exergue, P · LON. Camp gate, &c. 3 brass.
 2. R. GLORIA · EXERCITVVM. In exergue, TRP. Two soldiers with standards. 3 brass.
 3. R. BEATA · TRANQLITAS. Altar, &c. Exergue, P · LON. 3 brass.
 4. R. SOLI · INVICTO · COMITL. In field, ☉. Exergue, PLN. The sun standing. 3 brass.

Five or six more as above.

MAGNENTIUS.

- No. 1. R. ROMANORVM. Exergue, NPLC. A horseman riding over a prostrate foot soldier. 3 brass.
 2. R. VICTORIA · AVG · ET · CAES. Two Victories holding a shield inscribed ^{VOTV}_{MVLTX} 3 brass.

Two more, much corroded.

CONSTANS.

- No. 1. R. FEL · TEMP · REPARATIO. A soldier dragging a captive from a hut, or cave. 3 brass.
 2. R. GLORIA · EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, with a standard, inscribed with a monogram of Christ. 3 brass

VALENS.

- No. 1. R. SECVRITAS · REIPVBLICAE. Victory, with palm branch. 3 brass.
 2. R. Idem. In field, ^{RF}_Λ; in exergue, ASISCP. 3 brass.

VALENTINIANUS.

- R. GLORIA · ROMANORVM. Soldier with a captive. 3 brass.

GRATIANUS.

- No. 1. R. GLORIA · ROMANORVM. In field, A. A soldier holding a labarum in his left hand; his right placed on the head of a kneeling captive. 3 brass.
2. R. SECVRITAS · REIPVBLICAE. Victory. In exergue, SCON. 3 brass.
- R.3. Another, with exergual letters LVG · P. 3 brass.

XX.

MEDALS OF THE PRETENDER.

[THIRD SERIES.]

(Continued from Vol. II. p. 42.)

[To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.]

DEAR SIR,

THE last series of the Pretender Medals which you published, finished with the date 1689; and I know of no others from that date until the year 1697, at which time the Prince would be about nine years old. At this period a manifest appeared in France, in which the king of France said, that the conferences entered upon (without his participation), for a peace, of which one of the principal foundations was to be the confirmation of the usurper in his unjust possession, obliged him to protest publicly against all that had been concluded, or that might be so, with the Prince of Orange. Though this protestation was considered null by all the Confederate Powers, yet King James and his party looked upon it as confirming his rights and those of his son. The six following medals were struck on this occasion.

Yours truly,

W. D. HAGGARD.

PRETENDER MEDALS CONTINUED.

No. 21.—Bust to the left of the Prince of Wales, hair flowing over the shoulders, armour and drapery, a brilliant sun on his breast, with this legend, IACOBVS · WALLIÆ PRINCEPS [James Prince of Wales]. Under the shoulder, N · R. [Nicholas Roëttier].

Rev.—A ship riding safely on a rough sea, with this legend, 1697 IACTATVR · NON · MERGITVR · VNDIS [The waves toss it without swallowing it up].

No. 22.—Bust to the left, hair flowing, neck bare. Legend IAC WALLIÆ · PRINCEPS [James Prince of Wales]. Under the bust, N · R. [N. Roëttier].

Rev.—Above a calm sea is the sun partly eclipsed by the moon, but as it emerges from the moon's shadow, appears to shine with greater lustre. Legend, CLARIOR · E · TENEBRIS [The darkness from which it emerges increases its splendour]. Exergue, 1697.

No. 23.—The same bust and legend.

Rev.—A mine exploding, with this legend, QVO · COMPRESSA MAGIS [Stronger from being confined]. Exergue, 1697.

No. 24.—The same bust and legend.

Rev.—The sun rising from a calm sea, the rays of which fill the whole field; with this legend, OMNIA · FACIT · IPSE SERENA [He sheds serenity every where]. Exergue, 1697.

No. 25.—The same bust and legend.

Rev.—Is rather different, having a fore ground, but the same legend.

No. 26.—Same bust and legend.

Rev.—A calm sea, over which flies a dove, carrying in its beak an olive branch; with this legend, MANSVRÆ · NVNTIA PACIS [Messenger of a durable peace]. Exergue, 1697.

No. 27.—Bust of King James to the right, laureate, slight armour and drapery. Legend, IACOBVS · II · D · G · M B · R [James II., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain]. N · R. under the shoulder [N. Roëttier].

Rev.—Bust to the left of the young Prince, hair tied and flowing, in armour. Legend, IAC · WALLIÆ · PRINCEPS [James Prince of Wales]. N · R. under the shoulder [N. Roëttier].

No. 28.—Same bust and legend, but without the N · R. under the shoulder.

Rev.—The same bust and legend.

No. 29.—Bust to the left of the young Prince. Legend, IAC WALLIÆ · PRINCEPS [James Prince of Wales]. N · R. under the shoulder [N. Roëttier].

Rev.—The sun rises above a calm sea, on which are some vessels: above the sun are demons, which its light seems to disperse, with this legend, SOLA · LVCE · FVGAT [He puts them to flight by his light alone]. Exergue, 1699.

No. 30.—The same bust and legend.

Rev.—A cornucopia, with this legend, PAX · VOBIS [Peace to you]. Exergue, 1699.

No. 31.—Bust to the right of King James. Legend, IACOBVS II · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX [James II., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland]. Under the bust, N · R [N. Roëttier]. 1699.

Rev.—Bust to the left of the young Prince, flowing hair and drapery. Legend, IAC · WALLIÆ · PRINCEPS [James Prince of Wales].

No. 32.—Busts to the right of James II. and Mary: he laureate, and both with ample drapery. Legend, IACOBVS · II · ET · MARIA · D · G · MAG · BRI · FRAN · ET · HIB REX · ET · REGIN [James II. and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland].

Rev.—Bust to the left, with flowing hair and drapery. Legend, IACOBUS · III · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX [James III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland].

No. 33.—Bust to the left, flowing hair, neck bare. Legend, IAC III · D · G · MAG · BRIT · REX [James III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain]. Under the bust, N · R [N. Roëttier].

Rev.—The meridian sun dispelling clouds. Legend, VIRTVS MOX · NVBILA · PELLET [Valour will shortly disperse the clouds]. Exergue, 1704.

No. 34.—Bust to the right, Prince James, flowing hair and drapery. Legend, CVIVS · EST [Whose it is]. N · R under the bust [N. Roëttier].

Rev.—A map representing Great Britain, Scotland, and Ireland. Legend in a band at the top, REDDITE [Restore].

No. 35.—Bust to the left, Prince James with flowing hair, without drapery. Legend, CVIVS · EST [Whose it is]. N · R. under the bust [N. Roëttier].

Rev.—The same as No. 34.

No. 36.—Bust to the left, Prince of Wales with flowing hair and ample drapery. Legend, IACOBVS · III · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX [James III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland]. Under the bust, N · R [N. Roëttier].

Rev.—The same map, but the legend on the band, REDDITE IGITVR [Restore ye therefore].

No. 37.—Bust the same as No. 36. Legend, CVIVS · EST [Whose it is].

Rev.—The same map and legend.

No. 38.—A ship with sails set and a fair wind. Legend, IAC · III · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX [James III., by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland].

Rev.—St. Michael and the Dragon. Legend, SOLI · DEO GLORIA [Glory to God alone].

No. 39.—A ship with sails set and the wind adverse. Legend, IAC · III · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · R [James III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland].

Rev.—The same as No. 38.

No. 38 and No. 39 were struck to present to such persons as came to the nominal king to be cured of scrofulous affections by his touch.

No. 40.—Bust to the left of Queen Anne, laureate, hair tied on the top of the head, and a curl flowing over the neck, slight and delicate drapery. Legend, ANNA · D · G · MAGN · BRIT · FRANC · ET · HIB · REGINA [Anne, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland].

Rev.—In the centre is an upright sceptre entwined by two branches, the one of roses, the other thistles; on the right are two ships, at the mast head of one of them is the word SALISBVRI; on the left is the Tower of London, the rebels who were taken on board the Salisbury are being conducted there. Legend, QVIS · NOS · IMPVNE LACESSIT · VNITAS [Being united who shall attack us with impunity]. Exergue, IRRITO · SPVRII · IACOBI

REDITV · IN · SCOTOS · CLASSE · GALLICA · EX-
TERNATA · MDCCVIII [The return of the unlawful
James into Scotland vainly undertaken by the terrified
French fleet. 1708].

No. 41.—Bust to the left of Queen Anne, full hair and a small
crown, slight drapery. Legend, ANNA · D · G · MAG
ET · VNITÆ · BRITÆ · FRA · ET · HIB · REGINA
[Anne, by the grace of God, Queen of the United King-
dom of Great Britain, France, and Ireland].

Rev.—Inscription only. QVOD · DEVS · ET · REGES · LEGI-
TIMI · HENRICVS · ROSIS · JACOBVS · NOMINIBVS
ANNA · REGNIS · CONIVNXERVNT · LVDOVICVS
XIV · GALL · REX · PRINCIPE · SVPPPOSITIO · SEPA-
RARE · AVSVS · EST · D · XXIV · MART · MDCCVIII
[What God and the legitimate kings have joined, Henry
by the union of the roses, James by that of names,
Anne by that of kingdoms, Louis XIVth, King of France,
has dared to try to divide by means of a suppositious
Prince, 24th March, 1708].

No. 42.—Bust to the left of Queen Anne, hair plain and crowned.
Legend, ANNA · D · G · MAG · ET · VNITÆ · BRITÆ
FRA · ET · HIB · REGINA · C · W [Anne, by the grace
of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain,
France, and Ireland].

Rev.—This inscription only. HENRICVS · ROSAS · IACOBVS
NOMINA · ANNA · REGNA · VNIVIT · MDCCVII
CONFIRMAVITQ · FACTA · IRRITA · LVD · XIV
GALL · REG · CONSPIRATIONE · PER · PR · SVPP
IACOB · DE · WALLIS · MDCCVIII · I · G · I [Henry
has united roses, James names, Anne kingdoms, in the
year 1707. She confirmed them in the year 1708, by
dispelling the conspiracy of Louis XIVth, King of France,
in favour of James the false Prince of Wales, who was
to put it in execution].

No. 43.—Bust to the left of Prince James, laureate, hair flowing,
neck bare. Legend, IACOBVS · III · D · G · M · B · F
ET · H · REX [James III., by the grace of God, King of
Great Britain, France, and Ireland].

Rev.—Under a hill are some sheep. Legend, COGNOSCVNT
ME · MEÆ. [My (sheep) know me]. Exergue, 1710.

No. 44.—Bust to the left, same as No. 43, but N · R [N. Roët-
tier], under the bust, and legend, DOMINVM · COG-
NOSCITE · VESTRVM [Know your master].

Rev.—The same as No. 43, but having a cloud above the hill.

No. 45.—Bust to the left of Prince James. Legend, IACOBVS III · D · G · M · D · F · ET · H · REX [James III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland]. N · R [N. Roëttier].

Rev.—Bust to the left of the Princess, hair dressed, and flowing over the shoulders, no drapery. Legend, PRINCEPS LVD · SER · MAG · BRI · REGIS · SOROR [Princess Louisa, Sister to the King of Great Britain]. N · R [N. Roëttier].

No. 46.—Bust to the left of the Prince James, flowing hair and ample drapery. Legend, IACOBVS · III · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX [James III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland].

Rev.—Bust to the left of the Princess, hair dressed and flowing over the shoulders, ample and rich drapery. Legend, PRINCEPS · LVD · SER · M · B · REGIS · SOROR [Princess Louisa, Sister to the King of Great Britain].

This medal is highly chased and gilt.

No. 47.—Bust to the left of the Prince James, flowing hair, ample drapery. Legend, IACOBVS · III · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX [James the Third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland]. N · R [N. Roëttier].

Rev.—The Princess, hair full dressed and flowing over the shoulders, ample drapery. Legend, PRINCEPS · LVD · SER · M · B · REGIS · SOROR · N · 1712 [Princess Louisa, Sister to the King of Great Britain. N. Roëttier, 1712].

No. 48.—Busts of Prince James and the Princess Louisa, each in an oval border, the field between decorated with scroll ornaments; he in armour and mantle, she with her hair filleted, her mantle brooch in front and on the shoulders. This is only struck on a thin plate of silver.

No. 49.—Bust to the left of Queen Anne, laureate, rich drapery. Legend, ANNA · AVGVSTA [August Anne].

Rev.—To the left, the Prince of Wales, flowing hair, in armour and mantle. Legend, CVIVS · EST [Whose it is]. This medal is chased and gilt.

No. 50.—Bust to the right of George I., laureate, hair flowing, in armour and mantle. Legend, GEORGIVS · D · G · MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · REX · F · D [George, by the grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith]. I · C [J. Croker].

Rev.—A figure of Victory, with palm branch in one hand and a sword in the other, who puts to flight the cavalry of the Rebels. Legend, PERIVRII · ULTRIX [Perjury or Vengeance]. Exergue, AD · DVNBLAINVM · 13 · NOV 1715 [At Dumblain, 13 Nov. 1715].

No. 51.—Bust to the right of George the First, the same as No. 50.

Rev.—A trophy on a pedestal, on the centre of which are two hands joined; on each side of the pedestal is a rebel chained. Legend, FIDES · MILITVM [The Fidelity of Troops]. Exergue, REBELL · AD · PRESTON CAPT · 13 · NOV · 1715 [The Rebels taken, at Preston, 13th Nov. 1715].

No. 52.—Bust to the right of Prince James, laureate, in armour and mantle. Legend, NIHIL · EFFICIENS [Accomplishing nothing].

Rev.—A Map of Scotia, Hibernia, and Great Britain, in that of
 { Scotia is the date, 1708. }
 { ——— and „ 1716. } There are a number of ships
 surrounding the islands. Legend, BIS · VENIT · VIDIT
 NON · VICIT · FLENSQVE · RECESSIT [He came
 twice, he saw, he did not conquer, and with tears retired].

No. 53.—Bust to the right of Prince James and Clementina, he in armour and slight drapery, she with her hair decorated with tiara and beads, neck bare. Legend, IACOB · III
 R · CLEMENTINA · R [James the Third, King; Clementina, Queen]. Under the shoulder, HAMERANI.

Rev.—Hercules, leaning on his club, takes the hand of Venus; Cupid behind her holds a caduceus. Legend, REGIVM
 CONNVBIVM [A royal marriage]. Exergue, KAL
 SEPTEMBR · MDCCXIX [The first of September 1719].

No. 54.—Bust to the left of Clementina, hair dressed and tiara, beads round her neck, and rich gown and mantle. Legend, CLEMENTINA · M · BRITAN · FR · ET · HIB
 REGINA [Clementina, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland].

Rev.—Clementina, seated in a car, driving two spirited horses, the Sun is rising behind her; Rome appears in the distance, and a ship in full sail on the sea. Legend, FORTVNAM · CAVSAMQVE · SEQVOR [I follow Fortune and the Cause]. Exergue, DECEPTIS · CVS-
 TODIBVS · MDCCXIX [The Guards being deceived].

There is an interest about this medal which may excuse the insertion of a short quotation. "Mary Clementina, daughter of Prince James Sobieski, the eldest son of John Sobieski, the valiant king of Poland, was consort of the exiled son of James II. The families of Stuart and Sobieski were allied in misfortune, and equally pensionaries to other potentates; indeed, there seemed a kind of similarity in the fates of the two young people. The intended alliance was known to George I., who exerted his utmost efforts to prevent its taking place, by applying to the Emperor to forbid it, as the Sobieski were his feudatories, but without effect: his Imperial Majesty arrested the lady in the Tyrol, when on her way to her lover, whence she was conveyed a prisoner to Inspruck. Prince James Sobieski, her father, implored in vain the mercy of that court which his heroic father had saved from destruction; he was proscribed, and the princess was still detained. But what will not love effect? Maria procured a male habit, and, thus disguised, she eluded the vigilance of the person who had the care of her, and fled to Bologna, in which city she was espoused by proxy. She then went to Rome, and wished immediately to have passed into Spain, but the Pope detained her in his court till the arrival of the Prince soon after. Clementina was an elegant woman, very religious, and very amiable; but her alliance was unhappy, as James, like his father, though devout, had his gallantries. These made a deep impression on her mind, who loved her husband with fervour, which he returned with mere esteem."

No. 55.—Bust to the right of Prince James, flowing hair, in armour, and mantle over the shoulder. Legend, IACO-BVS · III · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX. [James III., by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland].

Rev.—Bust to left of Clementina, hair dressed with beads, drapery, and twisted beads round the bosom. Legend, CLEMENTINA · MAGNAE · BRITANNIAE · ET · C REG. [Queen of Great Britain, &c.] Under the shoulder, OTTO · HAMARANI.

XXI.ON THE APPROPRIATION OF CERTAIN COINS TO
NORTHUMBRIA AND EAST ANGLIA.

[Remarks on Articles III. and IX.¹]

SIR,

IN the last Number of the Numismatic Chronicle I have read with much pleasure two most interesting letters on Anglo-Saxon coins, on which, as the subject matter appears both novel and highly important, I wish, with your leave, to offer a few observations.

To begin with the letter of L. Y. H., I perfectly agree with the very able and ingenious writer, that the coin of Regnald, published in your Chronicle, No. 2, p. 119, together with those of Sihtric and Anlaf of the same type, belong to Northumberland, that of Sihtric to the Prince of that name who married the sister of Athelstan, and those of Anlaf and Regnald to the son and grandson of Sihtric, both of whom were expelled by Edmund in 944. The coin of Regnald, No. 1, must also have been struck by the same Regnald, but whether immediately after the death of Sihtric, or after his return and reconciliation with Edmund in 943, is uncertain, probably the latter, as during the former period, although called a king, his father Godfrith was still living. The next question which suggests itself, is whether the coins of Anlaf, different from that just noticed, were all struck by the same prince, or by others of the same

¹ See pages 7 and 47.

name. During the period of history commencing with the death of Sihtric in 927, and ending with the restoration of Eric in 952, the name of Anlaf often occurs, and has been the cause of confounding, in many instances, different princes of that name. I believe it will, however, be now generally admitted, that two, and only two, princes of that name ruled in Northumberland during that period. The first was Anlaf, the son of Sihtric, who, together with his brother Godfrith and Regnald, the son of Godfrith, were expelled by Athelstan in 927, returned and reigned in Northumberland from 943 to 944, when he was expelled by Edmund, again returned on the expulsion of Eric in 949, and was finally deposed in 952.

The second prince of that name was the celebrated Anlaf, son of Godfred, king of the Danes of Ireland, who was defeated by Athelstan at Brunanburgh in 938, and afterwards king of Northumberland, &c., in 941; in which year the Irish annals mention he was succeeded by Blacar, his brother, soon after which he died.

Your correspondent seems to doubt whether the Anlaf *Cwyran*, who arrived in Northumberland in 949, was the same person as Anlaf, the son of Sihtric, who was expelled in 944, but the best authorities all consider him as the same; and it may not be unworthy of attention that this prince fled to Ireland in 927, when first expelled; and in 944, the year of his second expulsion, the annals of Ulster mention, "Some of the Kenanus people were killed by Olave *Quaran*," a name peculiarly applicable to a prince who had twice returned to England and twice to Ireland. Whether any coins were struck in Northumberland by the Irish Anlaf is, I think, very questionable; but if there were, those with the ornaments, Ruding, No. 3, are the most likely to belong to him; but I am far more inclined to

assign all the English coins bearing the name of Anlaf to the English prince of that name, and to agree with your correspondent in supposing those with ONLAF, from their resemblance to the coins of Eric, to have been struck after his second restoration in 949.

The discovery of the name of Regnald on a class of coins hitherto generally supposed to be ecclesiastical, must be considered as an important addition to our appropriated Anglo-Saxon coins. That the coins noticed by your very able and ingenious correspondent bear a name intended for that of Regnald, will, I believe, be admitted; and that they were struck by the Northumbrian prince of that name seems also highly probable; and the only doubt which exists in my mind on the subject is, whether it may not be intended for the name of an archbishop of York, who possessed that see from 922 to 942, and who has been called by the several names of Redward, Lodeward, and Rumwald, names so very dissimilar as to render it possible that Regnald, which bears some resemblance to them, may be the right name. The monograms are considered by your correspondent as intended for *Carlus*, but I think some of them appear rather intended for *Civitus*, and some perhaps for *Episcopus* or *Archiepiscopus*, the latter of which would be unquestionable evidence in support of the appropriation to an archbishop of York.

I now proceed to the very interesting letter of your correspondent, D. H. H., who has, by a new attribution, assigned to kings of the East Angles the pennies hitherto supposed to belong to Eadwald, king of Mercia, and Eanred, king of Northumberland. I perfectly concur with D. H. H., in supposing that kings reigned in East Anglia between the murder of Ethelbert in 792 and the accession

of Edmund in 855, and that Aethelweard, of whose coinage we have many specimens, was one of those kings, and probably the immediate predecessor of Edmund; but I regret that I am compelled to differ with him in supposing the pennies of Eadwald and Eanred to belong also to that kingdom, and to consider the old appropriation of these coins, particularly that of Eanred, as far more probable. As to the coins of Eadwald, the principal evidence on which your correspondent seems to rely, is the resemblance which exists between these coins and those, not only of Offa, but Coenwulf, and the absence of the letter *m* on the coins of Eadwald. The resemblance between these coins and those of Offa, Pl. 4, No. 19, and Pl. 29, No. 14, is indeed remarkable; but between the coins of Eadwald and those of Coenwulf, whether we consider the types, moneyers, or letters, the same resemblance by no means appears; indeed, none stronger than what we often find in coins of very different ages: whilst those of Offa which resemble the coins of Eadwald have every appearance, from their rudeness, of being some of the first struck by him; the beautiful coins, the work of Italian artists, being supposed to be coined towards the end of his reign. The absence of the letter *m* on the coins of Eadwald is, perhaps, the strongest evidence in support of your correspondent's theory; but I should have looked upon it as much stronger, if the Mercian king, to whom these coins have been hitherto attributed, followed instead of preceded Offa; and when we consider that there was much less room on these coins for that letter than on those exhibiting the shorter name of Offa, and that it is even wanting on the greater portion of the coins of Offa without the head, it will, I think, be admitted after all, that its absence is not very important.

As to the appropriation of the coin of Eanred to the

East Anglian series, the evidence adduced by your correspondent is still more unsatisfactory, being based entirely on the supposition that it is not likely to have been struck by a prince who coined stycas, and which are of much inferior workmanship to the penny in question, and do not exhibit the name of the money, or who struck it; but the superior workmanship of the penny, would in itself lead us to suppose it struck by a different moneyer, whilst there does not appear anything more extraordinary in Eanred's striking a few pennies, than that our own sovereign should coin a few £5 pieces. And when we consider, on the one hand, that there was a well-known King of Northumberland, named Eanred, who reigned thirty-three years, whilst no proof whatever appears that there was such a king in East Anglia, or even a certainty of the existence of more than one king between Ethelbert and Edmund, to fill which place we have the name of Aethelweard, I think it must be admitted that no sufficient reasons appear for transferring this coin from Northumberland to East Anglia.

As to Mr. Hawkins' silence respecting this coin, it may have proceeded from inadvertence, or, perhaps, a doubt, whether the coin was genuine.

There is another and still more important point on which I am compelled to differ altogether from your correspondent. He says, "The only silver coins of this kingdom, Northumberland, that I have heard of (for I consider the appropriation of the skeattas to Northumberland, very weakly supported), are, a skeatta of Ethelred, and one of Eanred.

This arrangement would exclude from the Northumbrian series, not only the skeattas of Edbert, Egbert and Alcred, &c., now generally allowed to belong to Northumbria, but even the pennies of Regnald, Anlaf, and Eric; but as these last are universally assigned to that kingdom, and

those of the last-named king could scarcely belong to any other, I am inclined to suppose your correspondent forgot them altogether.

I cannot conclude without directing the attention of your readers to an admirable essay in the 19th volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 302, on the kings of the East Angles, from the murder of Ethelbert to the accession of Edmund, by Thomas Amyot, Esq., F.S.A., in which the learned writer has most ably and indefatigably collected all the evidence afforded by our early annals on this subject; and also in the most clear and discriminating manner commented on the evidence thus collected. From this evidence it appears, that in 823 and 825, the East Angles had a king, although the name of such king is not mentioned; and Mr. Amyot justly supposes Aethelweard, of whom so many coins are found, to belong to this kingdom: he also, in the note to p. 306, notices a legend edited by Mabillon, in which a king is mentioned, named Adelbert, the brother and predecessor of Edmund, who is said to have reigned 37 years and 7 months; and that Archdeacon Batteley supposes it to be a mistake, and that Ethelbert, who was murdered at Offa's court, was the king meant to be alluded to; but it seems to me that if the legend is entitled to credit at all, the Adelbert mentioned can be no other than Aethelweard, who seems to have been the predecessor of Edmund, and possibly his brother, particularly when we consider that Ethelbert reigned *only two years*, whilst Adelbert is said to have reigned 37 years and 7 months; and if this should be true, the date of Aethelweard's accession would be 818 or 820, if 857 be looked on as the date of Edmund's accession, before which time it is very likely, as Mr. Aymot seems to think, there were no kings from the death of Ethelbert, the troubles which ensued on the death of Coenwulf appearing

to afford a most favourable opportunity to the East Angles for throwing off the Mercian yoke. The only other coin which I am aware of, likely to belong to any of the uncertain kings of the East Angles, is the penny of Beorthric, the A on which coin, and the extreme similarity of the coin itself to those of the East Anglian kings, seem to afford some evidence that Beorthric, the son-in-law of Offa, might have been appointed by his father-in-law to rule over that kingdom.

I remain, Sir, &c.,

JOHN LINDSAY.

Cork, Sept. 16th, 1839.

P. S.—I have not yet seen Mr. Borrell's work on the coins of the kings of Cyprus, published in 1836; but on reference to the *Gent. Mag.* for *May*, 1831, p. 420, you will perceive that a large number of these coins were by me assigned to Evagoras and Nicocles, kings of Cyprus.

NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

A VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF IRELAND, FROM THE INVASION OF THE DANES TO THE REIGN OF GEORGE IV. BY JOHN LINDSAY, Esq., Barrister at Law.—Cork : 4to. pp. 143. —1839.

MR. LINDSAY is well known to our readers as a contributor to Numismatic science, and his various papers in this and other journals, evince at once the extent of his information and the ardour with which he pursues his interesting studies.

"Ninety years," says Mr. Lindsay, "have now elapsed since Mr. Simon's Essay on the Coins of Ireland was first published, and seventy since the supplement was added by Mr. Snelling; it will, therefore, be readily admitted, that a new work on the subject would be a desirable object to those interested in the antiquities of this part of the United Kingdom." After paying a just tribute to the excellent work of Simon, our author states that he has been led to differ from that writer, in the appropriation of the coins with the three crowns assigned by him to Henry VI. These, he shews, must belong to Henry VII.; and we readily admit that

they are rightly assigned to that latter monarch. On another point, namely, the "ring money," we take leave to dissent both from Mr. Lindsay and Sir William Betham, since we cannot admit that the researches of the latter have established the fact that they were ever the current money of Ireland. That they might occasionally be offered up on the high altar, or received in large payments, is no proof that they were current coin. If a herd of cattle were made over by the possessor in exchange for land, the cattle could not be designated as money. That the rings in question were personal ornaments there cannot be a doubt, and these ornaments were, doubtless, occasionally applied to the purposes of coined money, just an earring of gold is stated in Genesis to be of a certain weight. It was natural, too, that there should be divisions and multiples of weight in these personal ornaments, in order that their actual value might be ascertained without difficulty. We have always been led to believe that the earliest circulating medium of Ireland, is the money struck in evident imitation of our Anglo-Saxon coins, of which many curious specimens are given in the plates illustrating Mr. Lindsay's work. Mr. Lindsay has himself so good a practical acquaintance with coins, that he will not fail to admit that, in the earliest money of Ireland, we must look for barbarous imitations of the coins of another people.

The number of types collected and engraved in the four first plates, and those of the Supplement, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, is very curious, and, by being thus recorded, may some day prove of great value: as regards the correctness of their present appropriation, we do not feel so certain as Mr. Lindsay. The ample descriptive catalogue will be found of infinite service to the collector, supplying him with every minute particular, and referring to the engraved specimens of this and other works.

The list of varieties of those singular coins, the "Gun Money," of James II., in the Appendix No. 2, is both useful and interesting to the collector. Appendix No. 4, containing the several degrees of rarity, and references to the cabinets or works in which the coins may be found, is a very necessary addition to a work of this description. The mention of the prices which particular pieces have brought at public sales, may *amuse* the collector and numismatist, but, nine times out of ten, is calculated to mislead him, while it often affords an opportunity to an ignorant knave to overreach those who are too eager to possess a coin of which chance has given him possession. Our opinion has changed with regard to the policy of publishing such lists. To the well-informed they can be of little permanent use; to the ignorant they afford the means of overreaching; by such people allowance is never made for the condition of a coin. Any one who has attended two or three coin sales in London, will acknowledge that competition has caused even insignificant and common coins to bring

extraordinarily high prices.¹ These observations are not intended to detract from the obvious merits of a work, the usefulness and value of which will be acknowledged by all who are interested in the series to which it relates.

We may observe, on parting, that Mr. Lindsay, in his enumeration of the coins termed "the Ormond money," mentions the penny, without reference to the cabinet in which it is to be found. Our collectors on this side the channel think there never was such a piece.

DESCRIPTION DE LA TROUVAILLE DE L'ÎLE DE JERSEY. PAR LE BARON DE DONOP. AVEC XXXII PLANCHES. A HANNOVRE, 1838. Chez Hahn, Libraire du Roi.

THE investigation and study of the Gaulish and British coins, have, for some time, been progressing both in England and in France, with the best results and anticipations.

Research has been conducted warily and circumspectly; imagination has been curbed by the sober hand of reason, and opinions subjected to the searching test of comparison. But the caution so necessary to be adopted in entering on a field of investigation, hitherto examined at random and without system, has not precluded zeal, as may testify the pages of the Numismatic Chronicle, and of our sister co-operator, the *Revue Numismatique*.

In no branch of the science of Numismatics, were care and deliberation more needed; for the light which guides the antiquary in the study of the Greek and Roman series here fails him; emblems are no longer apt and subservient to some special purpose, to explain habits, customs, and manners; inscriptions are wanting, and letters, where they do occur, seem, in most instances, useless for etymological deduction, and any direct reference to persons or things. To many who have not gone hand in hand with experience, and have not reflected upon the fact that the science of Numismatics, like other sciences, is to be acquired gradually, with some patience and labour, and not to be taken by ambush, or won by a *coup de main*, these coins have afforded scope for the widest range and most unbridled wanderings of fancy and conjecture. Where the cautious student has recognised nothing but the rude efforts of a people applied to imitate, without regard to propriety or fitness, the works of high art that chance or commerce may have thrown in their way, the indiscreet enthusiast sees emblems and symbols fraught with hidden learning, which he is often tempted to enucleate and solve in favour of some che-

¹ As a proof of the inutility of priced lists, let any person attempt to purchase, in Paris, large brass Roman Coins, at the prices given in M. Mionnet's work, and he will find himself deceived.

rished theory or hypothesis, not weighing that such evidence might, with equal plausibility, be interpreted in support of a diametrically opposite system.

A fatal exemplification of the neglect of attending to what may be termed comparative numismatic knowledge, and of apparent ignorance of what has been said and done by societies and individuals devoted to this study, both in France and in England, occurs in the work under notice, which owes its origin to the following circumstance :—

“In 1820, the sea threw down a rock on the coast of Jersey. In the clefts a heap of medals was discovered, the cohesion and conglomeration of which indicated some enclosing substance that had entirely disappeared. The whole bulk of the medals passed into the hands of the present possessor. He with difficulty succeeded in separating and cleaning them, so as to be able to recognise and delineate their types. But the trouble was abundantly rewarded by the importance to which, under every point of view, this collection may aspire as an unique and valuable monument of the remotest ages of Western Europe. The most prominent points are the following :—

“1. These medals amount altogether to 982 pieces, of which 760 are faithfully delineated by an expert lithographer. They fill thirty-two plates in quarto. The remainder, except a few which have been melted to find the alloy, still remain in the same state as when discovered.

“2. The metal is the same as that which the assayer of Count Caylus found in the midst of ancient Gaulish medals, and which he named *æs ustum*. The examination of some of the medals produces an eighth part alloy of pure silver. There are some, however, with more silver. The form is concave ; and it is by that circumstance, as well as the peculiarity of metal and of types, that these medals are included in the number of monuments and medals scattered over the continent of Europe—namely, by the concave form, and by the type of No. XIV.,* they indicate the families of Germanic asterisks, *Scutellæ Iridis*, *Regenbogen & Chussein*.

“It is chiefly these types that are of inestimable value in the inquiry into the origin of the nations of the West. And, first, the very peculiar circumstance presents itself, that, notwithstanding the often-repeated uniformity of types and of the leading idea, we have not yet met with an entire identity of stamp ; so that not one of this immense collection of medals appears to have been struck from the same die with another ; a circumstance which, of necessity, must suggest the idea of a hieratic destination, probably a ritual-calendar measuring the course of time. The types them-

* See Num. Chron. Vol. I. p. 73, fig. 50, in the plate of British Symbols.

selves, almost without exception, give a glimpse of the idea and symbolic style of the people of the East. We there see on the obverse, the head, with its luxuriant curls; and on the reverse, the quadruped leaping from left to right; which, being sufficiently explained by the secondary types, can scarcely be anything else than the curly head of Krishna and the solar horse of Meru."

Page 3, description of Figure 9.—"The quadruped on many of the medals bears the human head. In this case, it is guided either by a figure or by another human head only, both rising from the neck of the animal. Sometimes the head of the guide is *mithraed*. There is always in the middle, between the figure or head, and the bridled head, a staff erected above the back, terminating in a circle of points round another point in the centre. This representation, taken altogether, is evidently that of *Arun*, *Aruthne*, the Indian Aurora; the staff with the circle of points, either the night with the stars (*Krishna*, the black sun), which vanishes, being carried off by Aurora; or the rising sun, accompanied by the twelve zodiacal stars of the Chaldean and of the Egyptian, the year and the solar chariot of the Indo-Persian; and, finally, the *Bal-ainn*, the solar year of the thirteen houses of the Irish, his *Leil-greine*, symbol of the sun, precisely the figure of the standard of Fingal in the highlands of Scotland."

The above will be sufficient to expound the Baron Dunop's views on the Armorican coins that it has been the object of his essay to explain and illustrate. That they do not incontestably indicate an oriental origin, either Indian or Egyptian, or carry a leading reference to sun-worship, comparison with well-known Greek coins will decide. There is no necessity for discussing with the Baron detached facts relative to the migration of nations, or the prevalence of the adoration of the great luminary of nature in early ages, and which doubtless existed in Gaul, and may have been introduced there by the Phœnicians and Greeks; but we protest against his drawing decisive conclusions in support of such facts from such materials, and believe he will not gain one assentient voice to the historical or mythological pretensions he has set up for his foundlings, unless it be from among such as quote the *Chronicles of Eri* or *Ossian's Poems* as authorities in matters of antiquity.

The medals are, in fact, such as are well known, and of the same character as those usually found in the Channel Isles; having on the obverse a direct but bad copy from the Greek, of a human head; and on the reverse, an imitation, more or less perfect, of the biga with a charioteer, on many so barbarously executed as to be barely recognisable.

But though it will be readily seen, on referring to the plates, that these coins can have no apparent influence in throwing light

on the origin or migrations of European nations, nor in explaining any allegorical or mythical records of the ancients; yet there is still a degree of interest attached to them which the Baron has not pointed out; and that is in the fact of their being the records of the transition of a people from ignorance and barbarism to a certain degree of acquaintance with the arts, their earliest steps towards civilisation and commercial intercourse; and thus forming one of the first links in their history.

The thanks of the numismatic world are due to the learned baron for the pains he has taken to furnish engravings of the coins, and to detail the circumstances connected with their discovery, whereby his readers have authentic evidence to judge for themselves, and are assured of the author's sincerity and wish to write for truth rather than victory.

C. R. S.

MISCELLANEA.

MODE OF TAKING IMPRESSIONS FROM COINS.—Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, has favoured us with an ingenious and original plan for taking impressions, or casts, from coins or gems.

The coin from which the cast is to be obtained, is first to be placed on some melted sealing-wax on a card, precisely in the same manner as a common seal for a letter is made. The effect of the impress from the coin will be, of course, an incuse stamp.

A piece of thin tin-foil is now to be cut to a size rather larger than the coin, and then pressed on the wax matrix so that every part be well covered. A dry tooth-brush must then be used to press or rub the tin-foil into the hollows and interstices; when this (the part of the process requiring most care) is effected, take off the tin-foil, which will be found to have received a perfect copy of the coin: trim the jagged or superfluous edges, and with caution bend them back a little, so as to imitate the edge of the real coin.

To preserve this delicate cast,—again melt some wax on a card, allow it to cool, and thereon deposit the cast. The card is then to be held about two or three inches above the flame of a candle, that the heat may be so regulated as to soften the wax without burning the card. As the wax liquefies gradually, the casts will be observed to sink therein, and when the edges are immersed to the extent required, it must be withdrawn, or the heat will destroy the texture of the metal.

There is another method which is very good, but requiring more time; and that is, to fill the sealing-wax matrix with very

thick mucilage of gum-arabic, coloured with vermilion, allowing it to become hard, when the gum cast can be extracted with the point of a pen-knife.

Impressions from coins are very necessary, where drawings cannot be made by an experienced numismatist, or where the coins themselves cannot be forwarded: but it need scarcely be observed that the most finished sketch, or the best impression or cast will never certify the genuineness of a coin, which can only be warranted by the practised eye of such as have had opportunities of exercise in this difficult branch of the study of coins and medals.

DISCOVERY OF DENARII.—About 250 denarii have recently been found on the line of the Great Western Railway, somewhere between Bath and Bristol, but the exact site we have as yet been unable to ascertain.

Of about 150 which were permitted to be examined, the following particulars were obtained:—They are entirely of Valens, Gratianus, and Magnus Maximus; and, speaking in round numbers, there may have been about an equal proportion of each. The reverses are as follow:—*Valens*, VRBS · ROMA. Rome seated with a victory, &c.

In exergue TRPS with two exceptions of the place of mintage, namely, RP and AQPS., and a single specimen of VOT · V MVLT · X. in wreath. In exergue, R B.

* GRATIANUS.

R. VRBS · ROMA., and VIRTVS · ROMANORVM. In the exergue of all, TRPS.

MAGNUS MAXIMUS.

R. VIRTVS · ROMANORVM. A helmeted figure seated, with globe and spear. Exergual marks on all, TRP.

Two exceptions to the above were, CONCORDIA. AVGGG. A female seated in a chair to the front, with cornucopiæ and spear, her foot resting on the prow of a galley. In exergue, TRPS.

MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE THE CINQUE PORTS BANQUET.—Mr. B. Wyon, Engraver of her Majesty's Seals, under the direction of the committee of management, has completed a medal, bearing on the obverse the portrait of the Duke of Wellington, with a view of Dover Castle on the reverse. Report speaks well of the execution of this medal, which will be published by subscription. Price, in bronze, *one guinea*; in silver, *two guineas*. The names of subscribers will be received by Thomas Rigden, Esq., secretary to the committee of management, Dover.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THURSDAY, 28TH OF MARCH, 1839.

Dr. Lee, President, in the Chair.

Presents of Books, Coins, and Medals, having been announced, the following papers were read:—

I.

A Memoir by Mr. Samuel Birch, on the Coins of Thessalian Larissa (See Num. Chron. Vol. I. p. 222.)

II.

Notice of the Coins of Zurich, by Mr. Pfister, who exhibited to the Society a rare Ducat of Charlemagne, struck in that city, bearing the effigies of Saints Felix and Regula; and a Bracteate Coin of the Abbey of Frauen Münster.

III.

A Note from the Rev. Charles Turnor, F.R.S., accompanying a Medal, presented by him to the Society, struck to commemorate the Opening of the Medicinal Well, at Cheltenham.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were balloted for and duly elected:—

Mons. Raoul Rochette, Vice President of the French Institute, as *associate*.

J. Prinsep, Esq., of Calcutta, as *associate*.

The Right Honorable Lord Carrington.

The Right Honorable Lord Albert Conyngham.

George Robert Smith, Esq., M.P.

Frederick Vallings, Esq.

George Whitehead, Esq.

The Rev. Edward Serocold Pearse, M.A.

The Society then adjourned to—

THURSDAY, 25th of APRIL, 1839.

Dr. Lee, President, in the Chair.

Presents of Coins, Books, and Medals were announced. Colonel Fox exhibited to the Society 146 Pennies of Henry III. found in a sand stone, at Ampthill, in Bedfordshire. (See Num. Chron. Vol. II. p. 54.)

The papers read were—

I.

A Note on the Coins of Andeda, in Pisidia by Mr. Borrell, of Smyrna (See Num. Chron. Vol. II. p. 1.)

II.

A Note from Sir Henry Ellis, on certain Coins, formerly supposed to have been minted in Normandy by William the Conqueror. These pieces have been engraved by Ducarel, and other writers, and are now known to be *forgeries*. They bear the legend, IVLIOBINA.

The following gentlemen were elected Members:—

William Henry Rolfe, Esq. of Sandwich.
Joseph Gibbs, Esq., C.E. of Kennington.
Matthew Alephson, Esq., of London.
Edwin Keates, Esq., of Kensington.

The Society then adjourned to—

THURSDAY, 23rd of MAY, 1839.

Thomas Burgon. Esq., Vice President, in the Chair.

Presents were announced.

Read, the following papers:—

I.

A Letter from Mr. Borrell, of Smyrna, describing a very remarkable and unique Coin of Artaxias (See Num. Chron. Vol. II. p. 4.)

II.

Notice of a number of Roman Coins, found at Strood, in Kent, by Mr. C. R. Smith (Num. Chron. Vol. II. p. 112).

The Viscount de Santarem was unanimously elected an *associate*, and the Society adjourned to—

THURSDAY, 27th of JUNE, 1839.

Dr. Lee, President, in the Chair.

Numerous Presents having been announced; the following papers were read:—

I.

Anecdotes of the English Coinage, by J. G. Nichols (Num. Chron. Vol. II. p. 80.)

II.

On the Currency of Ethiopia, by Monsieur Thomson d'Abbadie (Num. Chron. Vol. II. p. 65).

III.

On the Amelioration of the Coinage, by Mr. J. W. Burgon (Num. Chron. Vol. II. p. 12).

IV.

On some Cast Coins of the Ptolemies, by Mr. Birch.

The following gentlemen were elected Members:—

Alfred Joseph Stothard, Esq.
Humphrey Wickham, Esq.

The President, after an address to the Members, in which he stated, that agreeably to the Institute of this Society, his term of office expired with the present Session, gave notice that the Anniversary Meeting of the Society would be held on THURSDAY, the 18th July, and that the ballot for the election of the President and officers would take place at 3 P.M.

The Society then adjourned, over the recess, to November, 1839.

At the Annual General Meeting, held at the apartments of the Royal Astronomical Society, the following gentlemen were elected—

OFFICERS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

FOR 1839—40.

President.

Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.R.S. : F.S.A. ; F.L.S.

Vice-Presidents.

Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. ; B.C.L. ; Sec. H. H. Wilson, Esq., Boden Professor
S.A. ; M.R.I.A. ; F.L.S. of Sanscrit, Oxford, F.R.S. ; M.R.A.S.

Treasurer.

John Lee, Esq. LL.D. ; F.R.S. ; F.S.A.

Secretaries.

J. Y. Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. L. & E. Francis Hobler, Esq.

Foreign Secretary.

Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. ; K.S.F. ; F.R.S. ; F.S.A. ; &c.

Librarian.

W. D. Haggard, Esq. F.S.A. ; F.R.A.S.

Council.

C. F. Barnewell, Esq. M.A. ; F.R.S. ; F.S.A.	Colonel Leake, F.R.S. ; M.R.S.L. ; &c.
John Brumell, Esq.	J. W. Morrison, Esq. Deputy Master of the Royal Mint.
Thomas Burgon, Esq.	John Gage Rokewode, Esq. M.A. ; D.S.A. ; F.L.S.
J. D. Cuff, Esq. F.S.A.	Wm. Smee, Esq.
Colonel C. R. Fox.	L. H. J. Tonna, Esq.
Edwin Guest, Esq. Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.	W. Wyon, Esq. R.A. ; F.S.A.

XXII.

REMARKS ON THE TYPE OF SOME OF THE COINS
OF THE AENIANES OF THESSALY.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Dec. 1839.]

My object in introducing these coins of the Aenianes of Thessaly is not to make known any variety in type from those already published by various numismatic authors, but merely to offer some observations with a view of elucidating the subject impressed on the reverse of some of them. The coins I allude to are those bearing for type as follows:—

Obv.—Caput Palladis galeatum eleganter ornatum.

Rev.—ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ ΘΕΡΣΙΗΙΟΣ. Vir nudus gradiens et respiciens cum palliolo circumvoluto brachio sinistro, utraque manu elata fundam jaculaturam tenet, in area palmæ ramus, et pro pedibus duæ lanceæ.¹ *R* 7. Sestini, *Descript. Num. Vet.*, p. 145, No. 1.

Many other coins of the same people exist in various cabinets, differing from the above merely by the magistrates' names, and sometimes by the accessory symbol in the field; but as these are particulars in no way connected with my subject, it is unnecessary to describe them. The authors who have mentioned these coins have confined themselves to a simple description of them; none have attempted to explain who the naked male figure is intended

¹ See also Pellerin, *Rec. I.*, tab. xxvi., fig. 2; Mionnet, *Descrip. de Méd. Gr.*, tom. ii. p. 8, No. 66, et *Suppl. III.*, p. 277, Nos. 115 and 116.

to represent, which we find on the reverse armed with a sling. It appears to me the subject is allusive to an event connected with the early history of the Aenianes,—an event which, at a later period, their descendants considered of sufficient importance to be handed down to posterity.

Plutarch² informs us, that the Aenianes, in their wanderings before their final settlement, approached and were desirous of obtaining possession of the country occupied by the Inachians, a people so called from the river Inachus. They were commanded by Phenicus, whilst the leader of the Inachians was named Hyperochus. The oracle having been consulted by both parties, the former were informed they would succeed in their enterprise if they could obtain by free-will any part of the contested land; and the reply to the latter was, that they would inevitably lose their soil if they voluntarily ceded any part of it to their adversaries. Amongst the Aenianes was a man of consideration, named Temon, who, disguising himself as a beggar, approached the Inachians, demanding charity; and so miserable was his appearance, that Hyperochus, by way of derision, threw him a handful of earth, with which Temon immediately decamped. The Inachians, reminded of the oracle by the satisfaction and flight of Temon, were too late to stop him: Temon had safely joined his friends, and vowed a sacrifice to Apollo.

In this state of affairs, the rival chiefs having defied each other to single combat, Phenicus, waiting for his enemy, and remarking his approach accompanied by his dog, called out to him that it was unfair to bring with him a companion; and whilst Hyperochus was engaged in driving away

² Quæst. Græc. 13.

the animal, Phenicus hurled a stone from his sling with such precision, that the Inachian chief was slain.³

In consequence of this victory, unworthy as it appears, the Aenianes banished the inhabitants, and possessed themselves of their lands; and Plutarch adds, that, from that time, the stone which caused the death of Hyperochus became an object of sanctity and veneration; sacrifices were awarded to it, and on those occasions it was customary to envelope it in the fat of the victim; a solemn offering was made to Apollo, as well as a bull sacrificed to Jupiter, when the choicest parts of the victim were reserved for the descendants of Temon.

On examination of the figure observed on the coins of the Aenianes, there can be but little doubt it is intended to represent the hero Phenicus, in the act of discharging from his sling the stone which slew Hyperochus, when he was waiting the appointed combat. The sling was perhaps the first weapon used on these occasions; and if not effectual, we find the chief prepared for closer combat, by the two spears, which are invariably seen by his side on all the coins yet published. I perfectly agree with those writers who ascribe a religious motive for all the types found upon ancient Greek coins, nor is there any inconsistency in the explanation I propose, for I presume the subject partakes both of a political and mythological character. If the stone with which Phenicus slew his adversary was held sacred, as Plutarch informs us, there exists good reason to suppose that divine honours were also offered to Phenicus, as a demi-god, or, at all events, a hero.

There are other coins of the Aenianes, where a naked

³ A similar stratagem was practised by Melanthus, king of Athens, in a combat with Xanthus, king of Bœotia.

figure is represented on the reverse; but instead of a sling, he is armed with a javelin and a shield. This is possibly intended for the same personage; the subject may have been treated variously by different artists, or it may refer to some other exploit of the same hero, with which history has not made us acquainted. Both were probably copied from pictures or statues deposited in some temple where he received divine honours.

Yours sincerely,

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, 8th Nov. 1839.

To J. W. BURGON, Esq., London.

For the Ed. of the Num. Chron.

XXIII.

SCEATTAS.

I AVAIL myself of the opportunity presented by the Numismatic Chronicle, of communicating a few observations on the difficult and hitherto neglected subject of sceattas. The present remarks embrace a few only of these singular coins, and shall be continued at some future opportunity.

Several of the sceattas are marked with the characters usually called *Runic*; and hence an argument has been hastily drawn, that all the coins on which they appear belong to a period posterior to the Danish invasion of England. Runes were, however, assuredly used by our Saxon ancestors long before the sea-kings of the north infested the English shores; there is good reason to believe that they were common to all the various tribes of the north of Europe; that they were known to the Saxons

before their conquest of Britain; and that the invention of them was ascribed to Odin, to whom the Saxons, as well as the Scandinavian nations, traced the descent of their kings. It is probable that the earliest alphabets of all the nations of the north consisted of Runic letters; that as Christianity was promulgated, they gradually fell into disuse, until, in the ninth and tenth centuries, they were esteemed merely as magical charms. As proofs of their early use among the Saxons, we may quote the coin of Offa, on the reverse of which the moneyer's name, *Botred*, is in Runic letters, **ƁF↑RM**; the stycas of Eanred, of Northumberland, with **ƁRFPMR** and **PI↑TRMM**, as moneyers, and several instances of their appearance on *rings*, *tombs*, &c. The learned Hicks, in his *Anglo-Saxon Grammar*, pages 136, 137, and 148, and in the 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th tables of his *Icelandic Grammar*, presents us with fac-similes of Anglo-Saxon MSS., containing Runes, and alphabets formed from them. Now, then, alphabets of letters used by the Saxons, differ materially from those in his first table, which are composed, for the most part, of the characters which occur on Danish, Norwegian, and Icelandic monuments. On reference to the coins, we find letters which belong exclusively to the, we may say, Anglo-Saxon alphabets, as **Ɓ**, **M**, **⚡**, **⚡** for A, E, P, & S; and some others of more frequent appearance, common to those of Danish, as well as Saxon origin. This is a point of great importance, inasmuch as it strengthens the appropriation of those coins to the early Saxon kings. I would further remark, that not one of the four characters first mentioned above appears in any one of the tables of the Runes, given by Olaus Wormius, in his work on *Ancient Danish Literature*.

In illustration of the foregoing remarks, we have a coin



engraved in Ruding, Pl. XXVI. Fig. 4 (the original of which is in the British Museum), which, on the obverse, presents a head, bearing a closer resemblance than any others to coins of Roman fabric, and which may, on that account, be considered of earlier date than most of, if not all, the rest. The head appears to wear a helmet, and around it is an inscription, which, from being imperfect, is unintelligible. The most curious point connected with it is the singularity of its reverse, which contains, what may be called, a monogram, occupying nearly the whole field of the coin. An examination of the figure will satisfy the reader that the piece is reversed in Ruding's plate, that the cross may stand uppermost. The monogram is






in an oblong compartment, and evidently contains the letters $\text{S} \text{L} \text{E} \text{D} \text{A}$, or, as the character X frequently expresses DD, *Sleda*. The alphabets which contain these letters are Nos. 2, 3, 5, 8, of Hicks's second table, and those in his sixth, "Ex cordice MS. Galba, A 2."

From the prominence of this monogram on the reverse of the coin, I suspected that it concealed the name of a king, till an examination of one of the alphabets in Hicks, Tab. VI., led me to explain it thus, and inclines me to think that we have here a coin of *Sleda*, who swayed the east Saxon sceptre from A.D. 587 to 596. *Succeeded Erchemon - discredited from Wodin*

The other coins which have Runic legends, unfortunately present very few letters, and are in consequence much more difficult of explanation. There is one exception, however, on which a few letters, of a different class to those noticed above, are found, and which is rather more easy to

interpret. I mean the coin generally attributed to Ethelbert I., who ascended the throne of Kent, A.D. 560. Mr. Lindsay, in his remarks on this sceatta, seeing only the letters *Edili*, and calling to recollection the many Saxon kings whose names begin thus, inclined to consider it as belonging to the south Saxon king Edilwalch, whose short reign terminated in 618. The peculiarity of the Runes on this piece was not noticed by him, and I believe it has been generally read *Edili Reix*. Were that the proper reading, I would prefer assigning it to the East Anglian king Ethelpere, A.D. 654. I have not seen the original of Ruding's figure (Pl. III. Fig. 1), but the letter which is called I is in the engraving evidently joined to the X, so as to make it , the D of many Runic alphabets. It is not unusual to meet with Saxon and Runic characters intermixed, as we see them here, and I would read it thus, *EPINIRE*  or *EDELERED*; and the only further question is, to whom, of all the kings of that name, it must be appropriated. We have Ethelred, of Mercia, A.D. 675; of East Anglia, 749; and of Northumberland, 774: and I think the first of these is the individual to whom we must give it. What the figure on the reverse of this can be intended for, I cannot divine. That the vertical strokes are not for the legs of a beast, is, I think, evident, from a comparison of this with No. 16, Pl. XXVI., where we have XII; No. 15 of the plate of sceattas, published many years ago by Mr. White, resembling this last, but with III, and here we have IIII. If these be numerals, as perhaps they may, I can assign them no use, or give any reason for their appearance, satisfactory to myself. The letters TITI, placed in a square compartment, afford a clue for connecting a very large number of these coins; and if any meaning can be given to them, it will be facilitated by comparison of the numerous varieties.

Those in Ruding's first plate, 7 and 8, present, on one side, an uncouth figure, similar to that which we have observed on the coin just ascribed to the Mercian Ethelred, and, on the other, TITI, in a square. We find these letters again on No. 9, Pl. II., which has, on the obverse, the legend common to many others,  F, which I confess myself unable to explain. On figure 13 of the same plate TITI occurs, not only within the square, but twice without it: 8, 10, and 12 differ from the foregoing, in having the Runic  for T. On figure 14, and 22 to 25, we find TITI again in a square; but on the observe of these last we read TIC, instead of  F. We see them again on Fig. 19, alternately with annulets, round a cross. No question can, I think, arise, but that all these coins belong to the same kingdom, and perhaps, also, to the same king. Most of them are distinguished by the letter A, which, I agree with Mr. Lindsay in thinking, may be the initial of *Angli*, and refer to the East Anglian kingdom. It appears to me, that all these coins belong to a period long prior to the Danish invasion. I would, in my turn, hazard a conjecture, that the letters TITI, so often repeated, indicate the name of *Títillus* or *Títíla*, one of the earliest East Anglian kings, who began his reign in 578, and was succeeded by Redwald, in A.D. 593. This happens to coincide with Mr. Lindsay's remarks on the same subject, as that gentleman assigns similar coins, with the letters EO, EADL, ALDVLI, to the East Anglian sovereigns Eorpwald, Ethelpere, and Aldulf. On this ground, then, we may give the first 14 figures in Ruding's first plate, and perhaps 18; 8 to 14, 19 and 20, 22 to 25, and perhaps also 15 to 17, in his second plate, to the kingdom of East Anglia.

Those sceattas, on which we find a full-length figure, holding two crosses, and those on which are represented

two effigies, occasionally with a cross between them, constitute a large and not unimportant class of these curious coins. I think it not unreasonable to conclude, that many of the latter have a historical meaning, and may indicate sometimes an alliance between two sovereigns of different kingdoms, or bear the effigies of two joint rulers of the same country. Whilst, however, the types of many coins of this class, and their designs, are familiar, a closer examination brings to our notice several peculiarities, which shew that, even if belonging to the same kingdom, they are not of cotemporary execution.

I proceed to mention different varieties of coins of this class, and to specify the peculiarities of each.

In Mr. White's plate, No. 11 has, on one side, a full-length figure, with a head-dress similar to that on 27, Pl. I. (Ruding), and on the other, a bird walking, with a cross inclined above it, which type also occurs on the obverse of 24, Pl. I., and which exact correspondence convinces me that the two coins are of the same date. No. 19 of White's plate has, on the obverse, a figure similar to that on No. 11; reverse, an animal, the same as that which appears on 27 Pl. I. (Ruding). On the reverse of White's figure No. 5, and Ruding's Pl. XXVI., No. 10, we have an animal, the same in form and workmanship, as those last mentioned, but on the obverse two figures, each of whom holds a cross, and a cross of pellets separates them. The connection between each of the above-mentioned coins is so strong, that I have little hesitation in assigning them to one kingdom. The two on which the figure of a man appears, holding two crosses, seem connected with No. 12, Pl. XXVI., on which we have a half figure, with the same insignia; and that on which two figures appear, with a reverse connecting it with one of the last, resembles in

design No. 8, Pl. XXVI.; so that each of these coins presents us with a link to connect it with the rest, and to shew, that the whole belong to one district, and to one or more kings, immediately succeeding one another. With them we may perhaps associate the curious piece, figured in White's plate No. 16, which has on one side a figure holding a cross in one hand, and a bird, perhaps a hawk, in the other. Of these coins, No. 8, Pl. XXVI., will help us to assign a period to the whole. Here we have two busts, with a cross between them, and it is most reasonable to suppose it to have been struck by the authority of two co-regnant kings. Fortunately there are not many instances of two partners on the throne of any of the Heptarchic kingdoms; so that we cannot be far wrong in assigning the piece under discussion to the East Saxon princes Sebf and Seglere, who began their reign in 663. On many of the coins last mentioned, and on some of those of which I am about to speak, we may discover imitations of the Byzantine coinage; but though a comparison of one class with the other is interesting, as illustrating the origin of the types of these sceattas, it is little to our present purpose.

We come now to No. 1, Pl. XXVI., the reverse of which has two figures, apparently military. This piece bears some resemblance to the small brass coins of the Constantines, on which are two soldiers with legionary standards, and "GLORIA EXERCITVS." The type of the obverse of this coin agrees with No. 11, Pl. XXIX., one of the most curious of all. The figures on the reverse of this have more the appearance of ecclesiastics than those of any of the others. The sceatta which Mr. Burgon found in Sheppey, figured in the first number of the Numismatic Chronicle, has, on the obverse, a head like the two last, and on the reverse, a square, which again appears on No. 11,

PL. XXVI. As a square appears on the coins I have assigned to the kingdom of East Anglia, I think it not improbable that these four coins have the same origin.

Two coins in Pl. I., Nos. 28 and 29, having the square on the reverse, may be assigned to the same kingdom. On the obverse of each is a head with a cross in front. As it has been conjectured, that those sceattas which bear the cross in this manner belong to those princes who first embraced the Christian religion, we may, in the absence of better grounds of appropriation, assign these coins to Eorpwald, the first converted king of East Anglia. The other coins, which have the cross on their obverses, are entirely different from these; and I shall reserve the consideration of them, as well as the rest not noticed at present, for a future occasion.

Before concluding, I would offer a few remarks on the sceattas in Ruding's 9th plate. On the obverse of both may be read, *Beonna Rex*, with this difference, that in No. 2, the letters N and A are expressed in Runic characters. There seems to be some confusion in the annals of East Anglia, from the commencement to the middle of the eighth century. It is agreed that a king of the name of *Beorne* ascended the throne in or about the year 690; and to this prince, it is most probable, that the sceattas belong. Another of the same name divided the kingdom with Ethelred in 749, and died in 758, leaving his partner in sole possession of the throne.¹

¹ A.B. quod sub anno 749. Sim. Dunelmensis et Chronicon de Mailross, Hunbearum, et Albertum Ælfwoldo successisse referunt et regnum divisisso. Sed cum Matth. Westmonast. illos Beonnam et Athelbertam nominari voluit, hunc Hunbearum non alium arbitror quam Beonnam super dictum, nec Athelbertum alium quam Ethelredum Ethelwaldi filium, qui post obitum Beornæ solus regnavit 749.—*Tab. Chronolog. affixed to Hicks's Thesaurus.*

In Mr. Lindsay's remarks on these coins, he seems to have considered them as struck by the joint authority of Ethelred and Beonna; and supposes that the letters EFE are only the initials of the name of Ethelred, Beonna's partner, or "three crowns, the Ensign of East Anglia."

There is, in the collection of the British Museum, a very curious penny, which seems to have been struck by the joint authority of Ethelred and Beonna. Its type very closely resembles those *deniers* of Charlemagne and his successors, which read on the reverses, *Christiana Religio*. The proximity of the East Anglian kingdom to the continent of Europe will sufficiently account for the similarity which this unique coin bears to the money of France, whilst the date of Beonna's death, 758, will even warrant a conclusion, that the piece under discussion was the original, instead of a copy.

Yours respectfully,

L. Y. H.

10th October, 1839.

XXIV.

UNEDITED COINS OF ASIA.

By SAMUEL BIRCH, ESQ.

Assistant in the Depart. of Antiq. Brit. Mus., Assist. Sec. for the English Section of the Archaeological Institute of Rome.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Nov. 28, 1839.]

LEUCO II., KING OF THE BOSPHORUS.

Obv.—An oval shield; behind it a spear crossing the field.

R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. [?] ΛΕΥΚΩΝ. A bow in its case. Æ. 3½.
(British Museum.)

Although the above coin is not fabricated upon the type of the tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, it must probably be attributed to the second Leucon, as it bears the

title of βασιλέως.¹ The shield and spear of the obverse are analogous to those held by the old crouching figure on the brass coins of the town of Chersonesus,² in the Bosphorus; but the shield of the present coin differs in the shape of the centre, and in being more oval. The reverse, although far from distinct, has the bow placed in its case; and the βασιλέως is rather indistinct, although the Λευκὸν.. is clear. The mystery and difficulty which hangs over the early succession of the Bosphorus demands more medallic light before it can be satisfactorily cleared, or the chronology fixed. The reverse is similar to the brass currency of Philip, of the town of Panticapea, Phanagoria, and the Bosphorus generally, and it was probably struck in the Asiatic territories of the rulers of the Bosphorus.

TAURIC CHERSONESE (*Uncertain*).

Obv.—Head in a Phrygian bonnet, with long lappets.

R.—..Α..star of eight points, and centre bow. Æ. 7.

(*Brit. Mus.*)

The fabric of this coin apparently shews that its locality is that of the Tauric Chersonese, it being thick, beaten up, and of the peculiar style of Panticapea, Heraclea, &c. It is well known that the worship of the Dioscuri partially prevailed in this locality; but it is not certain whether the head on the present specimen is male or not.

CHALCEDON.

Obv.—Head³ of Alexander the Great, or of Lysimachus, in a ram's horn profile to the right.

R.—ΚΑΛΧΑΔΟΝΙΩΝ. Minerva Nikephora seated to the left. Monogram [Mion. Pl. XV. c. 1379]. Exergue, an ear of barley. Æ. 4. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England*).

¹ Köhler, *Descr. d'une Médaille de Spartocus, Roi de Bosphore*. fol. St. Petersburg. 1824.

² *Ibid.* Pl. II., and p. 55. This Eckhel supposes to represent Achilles; and Köhler, the founder of the city.

³ Köhler, *Médaille de Spartocus*. fo. St. Pet.

This beautiful, and, I believe, unique little drachm of Chalcedon, is unedited, for it does not appear in any of the published lists. The head is the same as that on the usual currency of Lysimachus, and is probably that of Alexander. The present coin in a singular manner confirms the reading of Eckhel⁴ on the tetradrachm published by him of Lysimachus, with KAKA[δοτωρ] on the exergue; and other types of the same monarch occur with KAXA⁵ on the *seat* or field. The drachm of the Bank Cabinet not only proves the conjecture of Eckhel to be correct, but is the key to the whole currency of the Thracian monarch, as I will shew in the course of the present paper. The connection of Lysimachus with the Bithynian town has been hitherto far from satisfactorily explained, although some of the suppositions of the learned Eckhel must be correct, while the existence of these types proves that a strict relationship existed between the opposite shore of the Hellespont, and that these coins must have been struck in Asia Minor. An ear of barley appears on the exergue of the tetradrachm; and this symbol is common to the early autonomous types of Chalcedon, with a bull standing. At a remote period, *δμολαί* or alliances, existed between Byzantium and Chalcedon, and several of the coins on this account are of uncertain attribution, having BY⁶ and KAXA upon them; while the tetradrachms of the two states bear so remarkable a resemblance in type, size, and execution, that they appear almost to have issued from the

⁴ Vet. Num. An. p. 62. Tab. V. fig. 11.

⁵ Mionnet i. p. 439. 20. Vol. ii. p. 553. Also a tetradrachm.

⁶ One reads BYZΑΣ, beneath the prow of a ship, and KAXA. Bandelot, *Utilité des Voyages*. 8vo. Rouen, 1727. Tom ii. Pl. IV., vol. ii, p. 283. It is a brass coin.

same mint. To Chalcedon I would also assign the other tetradrachms which have in the exergue the ear of barley, as well as those quoted in Mionnet with KAA or KAAXA, and possibly that with K simply in the exergue, as the coins of this sort in the collection of the British Museum sufficiently approximate in general character, to have issued from the same state. The monogram is possibly ΔΙ, or that in Mionnet, Pl. II. No. 158, the initial of the name of a magistrate; for the second form appears upon the large autonomous tetradrachm, while EKATAIOY, in full, is on the tetradrachm of Eckhel: probably the name of the archon or strategos of the town, whose name roughly marked the epoch of the autonomous currency, similarly to the consulship of the Romans, especially where the state did not make use of a particular epoch for calculation. The autonomous types of cities frequently present two series of letters, one indicating the locality of the coin, and the other the name of the magistrate; and this principle I believe to have been preserved down to the very period of the Roman sway, while the conquests of Alexander effected an important revolution in the autonomous mints, especially of Asia Minor; for, upon the universal subjugation of the East to this Conqueror, the various towns and states struck their currency upon the model of the Macedonian, with the addition of various emblems peculiar to their own jurisdiction, to indicate⁷ the peculiar locality for which the coin was struck. No one who has accurately examined the large series of tetradrachms struck in honour of Alexander, having *Phœnician* as well as Greek legends, can fail to assent to the truth of

⁷ Eckhel. Num. Vet. An. p. 65, *si omnes hujus generis numos variis in urbibus Alexandri imagine cutos*. Pellerin. Médailles des Rois, pp. 12—et seq.

this proposition: they differ in weight, size, execution, monograms, names, attributes, &c.; and it is scarcely probable that this infinite variety of currency issued from a central mint. As these coins are at present under the examination of the distinguished Greek archæologist, the Chevalier Brönsted, I shall not at present touch upon them, except for the purpose of illustrating the coins of the Thracian monarch. Bearing in mind the clue afforded by the mint of Chalcedon, the first set of coins which can be satisfactorily assigned are those of Byzantium, having upon the seat BY, for Βυζαντίων, and a trident in the exergue. The tetradrachms of Byzantium are characterised by a spread, size, and peculiar character of work, which, from Eckhel's drawing, seems to have been copied by the Bithynian mint. The clue afforded by this important coin to the mint marks found on the Thracian currency, encourages the attempt to assign some of the other symbols, although they do not appear, in all instances, to be accompanied by the names of towns.

1. BY upon the seat. Ex. a trident placed horizontally. Rude peculiar workmanship. Flat, thin tetradrachm, &c. Byzantium in Thrace.⁸
2. A monogram [Mion. Pl. vi. 493] on the seat. Exergue, MH·ME [Μητροπολίτων Μεγάλων—?]. Club placed vertically before the feet of the Minerva; character of work similar to the preceding. Tetradrachm flat, thin, and smaller. Heraclea of Thrace.⁹
3. TO on the seat. Exergue, a trident. Nearly the same fabric as Byzantium, but rather ruder and flatter. Gold coin. Tomi, in Lower Mæsia.¹⁰

⁸ Cabinet of the Museum. Dedicated to Neptune. Trident, symbol of the autonomous coins.

⁹ Cabinet of the Museum. See Rasche, *Lexicon, Rei Num.*, verb. Heracleæ. Imperial types, with ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ·ΜΑΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΑΝ are attributed by Sestini and Mionnet to Heraclea of Bithynia.

¹⁰ Same cabinet.

4. Ξ, on the authority of Eckhel, upon the seat. I have never seen the coin, but it probably belongs to Istrus of Thrace.
5. A monogram (Mionnet, Pl. III. No. 187). Exergue, in the field the anterior parts of two horses joined inversely. This type is peculiar to Perinthus, as the drachmæ of that locality offer it. The monograms, in the Museum specimen, are indistinct. Perinthus of Thrace.
6. ΚΑΑ, perhaps ΚΑΑ[λαρα]. Some of these coins must not be confounded with those of Chalcedon. Callata in Thrace.
7. Exergue, an ear of wheat. This symbol is also an adjunct on the coins of Callata, which had a currency nearly contemporaneous. It must be distinguished from the ear of barley, which is peculiar to Chalcedon.
8. ΚΑΑΚΑ, ex. or on the seat. These coins were the very first assigned. One bears the name *Εκαταίον*—“*Under Hecateus*.” Chalcedon Bithyniæ [*vide supra*].
9. Ear of barley in the exergue. Chalcedon in Bithynia.
10. ΕΦ, and in the field a fly under the seat (a monogram, Cadaly. Pl. V. No. 2). Ephesus in Ionia.¹¹
11. A monogram composed of the characters AP. In the field, a fly, or a lamp and a fly. These symbols are peculiar to Lampsacus and Aradus, Larissa and Amphipolis. The tetradrachms of Alexander, with the fly and AP, have been assigned to Aradus in Phœnicia. It may, however, belong to Ephesus, as the name of the city was changed for that of Arsinoe by Lysimachus. Aradus or Ephesus?¹²
12. Pentagon. Ex. symbol peculiar to Pitane. On this coin is also the anterior part of a horse. Pitane in Mysia.¹³
13. Lamp in the field. The coins of Alexander, with a lamp in the field, and Λ above it, or near it, have been very justly assigned to Lampsacus, as the lamp was the logograph of the city. The same type, however, appears on the coins of Amphipolis, in Macedon. The specimen cited has the monogram (Mionnet, Pl. XV. 6. No. 1264), and on the seat Φ?
14. Old terminal figure placed upon a pedestal. It is uncertain whether this figure is a terminal Jupiter or Priapus: the distinctive mark of the latter deity is wanting. Two of these types bear in the exergue *Σκοστόκου*, a name appa-

¹¹ Cadalvene, Med. Grec. Ined. 4to. Par. 1828. p. 31. So assigned by him.

¹² Eckhel, Vet. Num. An. p. 72. Cadalvene, Med. Gr. In. p. 33.

¹³ Idem. p. 34.

rently Thracian, as Spartokos is a well known king of that line; but I am not aware of any autonomous type with this form. Within the Thracian dominions of this monarch, the worship of Priapus did not exist; but it prevailed at Nicopolis and Istrus, in Lower Moesia.¹⁴

15. A spiral on the seat. This symbol appears upon the small brass coins of the kings of Pergamus. Some of the Gaulish coins, imitated evidently from the currency of Asia Minor, as they bear the sword of the reverses of Anisus Ponti, &c., have on the reverse a horse, above this spiral; beneath, the pentagon of Pitane. These tetradrachms are probably Asiatic.¹⁵

Many other symbols occur; and although some of them might be ultimately satisfactorily identified, it requires greater leisure than I can command to pursue this important and fascinating subject. The stars, the caduceus, lyre, &c., too often occur upon autonomous types to be identified easily, although some of these symbols may refer to Ænos, Miletos, Methymna, and other Thracian and Asiatic towns, and the history of Lysimachus is enveloped in much obscurity: the evidence of his currency, however, points to conquests and possessions in Asia.

CROMNA.¹⁶ *Αἰτήρ*.

Obv.—Female head in a mitre; profile to the left.

R.—ΚΡΩΜ. Amphora. Æ. 3.

Obv.—Do.

R.—The same. Æ. 3.

Obv.—Do., counter-marked with a wheel.

R.—The same. Same counter-mark. Æ. 3. (*Brit. Museum.*)

¹⁴ This symbol is accompanied by Skostokos, and various monograms. No name of any city appears, or initials, and the monograms probably represent the names of magistrates. Similar figures appear on coins of Ænos.

¹⁵ ΑΤΕΥΛΑ, winged, bust profile to the right. *R.*...TOS, horse; above, spiral; beneath, pentagon. *R.* 3. [B. M.]

¹⁶ For information relative to this state, compare Hom. Il. B. 255; Strab. xiii. p. 820; Apoll. Argonaut. ii. 944; Tzetzes ad Lycophron, 522; Val. Flacc. Argon. ii. 105; Plin. Hist. Nat. vi. 2; Ptol. Cellarius. Ant. Geog., &c.

No brass coins of this town have been published. The female head is that of Juno, who, along with Jupiter, seems to have been especially worshipped here. The ornament upon the head is what was probably called by later writers the *mitra*,¹⁷ and is a sort of cylindrical cap,¹⁸ ornamented or embroidered with flowers. When placed as a fillet round the head, it seems to have been termed the *kredemnos*, and was worn by Bacchus; and both the *mitra* and *kredemnos* were peculiar to Asiatic deities; as Venus, Juno, Bacchus, and the barbaric females of Greek myths, as Medea. These coins are mentioned in Mr. Borrell's MS. catalogue as coming from Sinope.

TABÆ CARÆ.

Obv.—Head of Gallienus. Legend effaced.

R.—APX · IACONOC · TABHNON. Pan walking to the left.
Æ. 6. (*British Museum.*)

No type of Pan appears in the lists of Mionnet. The letters are exceedingly indistinct, but a reiterated inspection justifies the reading above given. The mode of placing the letters is exceedingly curious, the leading ones of each word being joined at the base.

SINOPE PONTI.

Obv.—Head of the nymph Sinope turned to the left.

R.—ΣΙΝΟΠΙ · ΑΕΤΥ. . Eagle preying upon the tunny fish. Æ. 6.

The type of this coin exhibits no difference from those already published; but the name of the magistrate is new. The letters are placed above the wings of the eagle, and the last is imperfect, owing to the common want of mechanical finish in Greek coins. It is almost impossible to attempt to restore the name, so many commencing with

¹⁷ Juv. Sat. iii. 66.

¹⁸ Virgil Æn. ix. See Servius. *Pilea sunt virorum, mitrae feminarum quas calanticas appellant.* Confer. Cicero in Clodium Cælius Rhodiginus, Ant. Lat. c. 19.

this word, as, *Ἀστυδάμας*, *Ἀστυνοός*, &c. The specimens of the currency in the national collection exhibit the following names of magistrates:

A	ΠΥΘΙΠ
ΑΡΤΕ	ΘΕΟΤ
ΑΣΤΥ	M
Γ	NH or ΔΗ
KΑΠΙ	
KΤ	

ADRAMYTTIUM MYSIÆ.

Obv.—Bust of Pallas helmeted to the left.

R.—..ΔΡΑΜΥ.... Eagle standing. *Æ.* 1½. (*British Museum.*)

Inedited: there is nothing very remarkable in the type. The legend is unfortunately indistinct, but the remains prove the assignment to be correct.

LAODICEA PHRYGIÆ.

Obv.—ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Bearded head bound with the strophium.

R.—ΙΟΥΑΙΟΚ · ΚΟΤΥΚ. *Æ.* 3. (*British Museum.*)

The bearded head probably represents the *demos* or people of Laodicea. The *sunkletos*, or senate, was also occasionally thus personified. This coin was probably struck during the period of the Roman domination, as imperial types of the reign of Titus, of this city, occur with a magistrate named Γαίος Ιουλίος Κοτύς (*Caius Julius Cotus*), without any magisterial title, although he was probably the archon of the city at that period. Numerous instances, indeed, prove that while the larger brass currency, during the domination of the Romans, bore the imperial head and titles, the smaller frequently remained autonomous.

SYRIA.—ANTIOCHUS V.

Obv.—Head of Antiochus, diademed; profile to the right.

R.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ · ANTIOXOY · ΑΣΚ · ΕΥΠΑΤΟ. *Ex.* Apollo seated upon the omphalos, holding the bow and arrow, usual type. *Æ.* 3. (*British Museum.*)

This coin, which belonged to Mr. Warmington's collection, has also been recently acquired by the British

Museum. The type is not new, but the letters ΑΣΚ clearly point out that it was fabricated at Ascalon, in Judea. The date would not coincide with the era of the Seleucidæ, and the moneyers carefully avoided any equivocal, by placing the letters in such a manner as not to form a sense: they generally followed the order of the notation. The peculiarity in this coin is, that the letters ΑΣΚ appear prominently in the field, while the Eupator, a royal title, is thrown down to the exergue. Behind the head of the obverse is AR .

SYRIA.—DEMETRIUS II. [$\text{PHILADELPHOS NIKATOR}$].

Obv.—Head of Demetrius; profile to the right; diademed.

R.— $\text{ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ · ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ · ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ · ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ}$. Athene Nikephora standing looking to the left; area, a branch. *Ex.* monogram (*Min. Pl.* I. 28, V. 417). AR. S. (*British Museum.*)

The above fine tetradrachm, which belonged to the collection of Mr. Warmington, has recently passed into the cabinet of the Museum. The type occurs in the list of M. Mionnet; but it differs in the monograms and letters of the exergue. The fact of its being unedited was noticed by Mr. Burgon, who has kindly allowed me to add this and the former to my list of unedited coins.

TROCMI GALATIÆ.

Obv.— TPOKMΩN . Jupiter in a chair, seated: full face.

R.— CEBACTHΩN (inversely). Bull walking to the left. Æ. 6. (*British Museum.*)

Few or almost no autonomous types of the Trocni are known; and this coin commemorates a fact relative to the local history of Galatia. At an early period, after the invasion of Greece by Brennus,¹⁹ Leonorius and Lutarius left ^{278 A.D.} their countrymen with a large number of troops, and crossed into Asia from Byzantium, to the assistance of Nikomedes, king of Bithynia, against his brother Zibœatas.

¹⁹ Livy, xxxviii. 16.

From that time²⁰ the Gauls kept pouring into Asia Minor, and were at last compelled to settle permanently in the inland portion, subsequently called Galatia, by a check they received from Attalus I., king of Pergamus.²¹ They, however, maintained their independence, under tetrarchs and monarchs, till A. C. 25, when they became a Roman province. At the time of Deiotarus, Greek was the language of the district, although a dialect of the Gallic²² was preserved till a later period. After the era of Augustus, the province was incorporated with that of Paphlagonia; and if the term *CEBACTHNΩN* be taken in an adjective sense, it must refer to the imperial favour; for the present coin, although autonomous, was struck about the period of the Augustan era. The Trocmi,²³ who, together with the Tectosages, Tolistobogii, Teutobodiaci or Toutobogii, the Vituri, and the Ambitui, inhabited the province, were settled to the east; and the bull,²⁴ on the obverse, probably refers to the rearing of cattle, which seems to have been extensively practised there. The figure upon the other side is that of Jupiter, seated, full face. The well known reverse of the coins of Deiotarus,²⁵ viz. an eagle standing upon a thunderbolt, evidences that Jupiter was worshipped in Galatia, while oxen were peculiarly sacred to him. Both of these types occur upon the reverses of Imperial Greek, of Trocmi; and the types of Galatia often present the seated figure of Jupiter Keraunios, while fables relative to Jupiter, of an extraordinary kind, were current as traditions among the Galatians.²⁶

²⁰ Clinton, *Fast. Hell.* iii. p. 424.

²¹ Liv. xxxviii. 21; Polybius, xviii. 24.

²² Hieronymus, *Sets. Prolegomena* in *Epist. ad Gal.*

²³ The three first were the most prominent tribes. Plin. v. 42.

²⁴ Cicero, *Oratio. Pro. Deiot.*, c. 9.

²⁵ Mionnet, vol. iv.

²⁶ Paus. fol. Han. 1613; Achaic. liv. v. p. 430, l. 10—50; Vaillant, *Hist. Ars.* ii. p. 307. 8vo. Par. 1728.

I may here correct a mistake which has arisen with regard to the appellation *Sebastenon*, which has attracted the attention of, but has not been much cleared up by, an erudite geographer of Germany.²⁷

This term, which had only been found applied to the Tectosages, upon the authority of a coin published by Eckhel²⁸ of the *Σεβαστηνων Τεχτοσαγων*, and upon the authority of two inscriptions, one published by Gruter, and the other by Tournefort,²⁹ mentioning "the council and people of the Augustan Tectosages," had led some to suspect that the Sebasteni were a people of Galatia, which the authority of Pliny rather confirmed, as he mentions the Seleucenses and Sebasteni; but the last name is not supported by any other authority,³⁰ and the medallic evidence clearly shews, both from the autonomous and imperial types, that they must be the "Augustan Trocmi" and the "Augustan Tectosages."

XXV.

RESTITUTION TO THE CITY OF EPHESUS (WHEN CALLED ARSINOE) OF THE COINS HITHERTO ATTRIBUTED TO ARSINOE, IN CYRENIACA, AND TO ARSINOE, IN CILICIA.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Nov. 28, 1839.]

THE battle fought on the plains of Phrygia, 301 years B. C., in which Antigonus was deprived both of his empire and his life, left his conqueror, Lysimachus, in possession of the greater part of Lower Asia; and it was then, when comparatively secure from the opposition of his rivals, that he

²⁷ Mannert, *Geographie*. 8vo. 1802. Nürnberg. Klein-Asien. p. 52.

²⁸ *Doc. Num. Vet.* p. 179.

²⁹ *Lettre* xxi. p. 178. In the walls of Ancyra itself.

³⁰ The others are by those of Ptolemy and Strabo, &c. The mistake of an epithet for an appellation is not impossible.

employed some of his time in embellishing many of the principal cities. Ephesus was favoured with his peculiar attention. In speaking of this city, Strabo informs us that the more ancient city, or that where Androclus and his followers established themselves, was situated near the Athenæum, the Fountain of Hypelæus, and Mount Coressus; but afterwards, and up to the time of Alexander the Great, the inhabitants had abandoned Coressus, and fixed their habitations in the environs of the Temple of Diana.¹

With the desire of improving the situation of the city, which, being in a plain, was subject to frequent inundations in winter, and rendered thereby insalubrious, Lysimachus built, or rather extended, the city, to an adjoining eminence.

The Ephesians being unwilling to change their habitations, Lysimachus, it is said, caused the drains to be closed up, which, of course, produced, in the rainy season, a destructive inundation; so that the miserable inhabitants were obliged to remove to the new quarter prepared for them: the experiment, however, was dearly paid for, as Strabo says it cost the lives of ten thousand people.² Stephanus relates the fact of the inundation, and the fatal consequences attending it; but attributes the cause entirely to accident, and says nothing of the blocking up of the drains by Lysimachus: on the contrary, he adds that it was in consequence of that calamity, that Lysimachus removed the site.³

Be this as it may, both authors agree that at this epoch the city took the name of *Arsinoe*, in honour of the wife of Lysimachus,—a change which only lasted during the life of the king; after whose decease the old name of Ephesus was resumed.

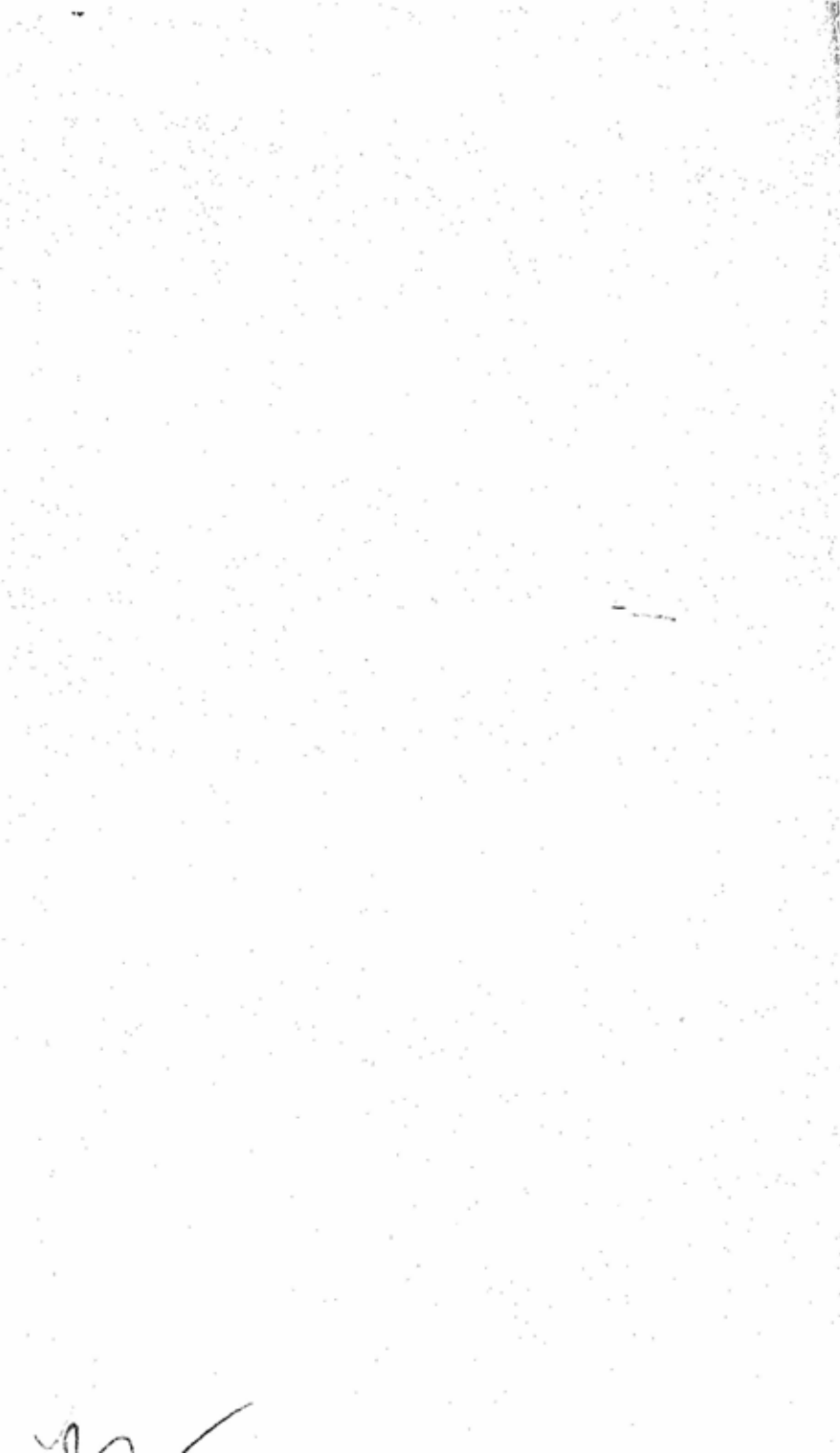
As it is now established by these ancient authorities that

¹ Strabo, lib. xiv. p. 640.

² Idem, *loc. cit.*

³ Steph. Byz. v. *Εφεσος*.





the city of Ephesus was called Arsinoe during the latter period of the reign of Lysimachus, it is to this place I intend classing the following coins:—

No. 1.—*Obv.*—Veiled female head (Arsinoe, wife of Lysimachus) to the right.

R.—ΑΡΣΙ·ΤΟΝΕΥΣ. Bow and quiver. In the field, a bee.

Æ. 3. (Sestini, Lett. e Diss. Num., tom. ix. Pl. II. Fig. 13.)

No. 2.—*Obv.*—Same head as the preceding.

R.—ΑΡΣΙ·ΑΠΙCΤΑΙΟΥ. Stag, lying down, looking backward. In the field, an *astragalus*. Æ. 3.

It really appears astonishing that so many of the most distinguished medallists, both ancient and modern, should have been so unsuccessful in their attempts to class these coins; and still more so, that the localities to which they assign them, should be so far distant from the place where they were positively struck. Pellerin first published the No. 2,—a coin similar to one in my possession; excepting that the magistrate's name on my specimen (ΑΠΙCΤΑΙΟΥ) is perfectly legible, which is not the case with his.

Pellerin⁴ has erroneously supposed his coin to belong to the town of Arsinoe, in Cyrenaica. Neumann, doubting the attribution of Pellerin, has been equally unfortunate in supposing it to belong to the Island of Issa⁵—an error he was led into by the mutilated magistrate's name on Pellerin's coin. Eckhel is the next who notices it;⁶ but although he disapproves of the classification proposed by Neumann, he offers no decided opinion of his own: and, lastly, Sestini,⁷ differing from his predecessors, wishes to give it to the town of Arsinoe, mentioned by Ptolemy, in Cilicia. The other coin (the No. 1), which is of silver, is only published, I believe, by Sestini, who quotes the royal collection

⁴ Pellerin, Rec. tom. iii. p. 11, tab. lxxxvii. fig. 19.

⁵ Neumann, Num. Pop. pars 2, p. 153.

⁶ Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. tom. iv. p. 127.

⁷ Sestini, Lett. e Diss. tom. vii. p. 79.

at Munich^a. The engraving he offers, like most of Sestini's engravings, is very miserably executed, and gives but a poor idea of the coin, of which more than one has been in my possession. Sestini, of course, assigns this coin also to Arsinoe, in Cilicia, and remarks, at the same time, that it stands classed, in the Munich cabinet, to Arsinoe, of Crete, by its original proprietor, M. Cousinery; but I have not the least doubt it was struck at the same period, and by the same people, as the No. 2. That those people were the Ephesians, and struck the coin during the short time their city took the name of Arsinoe, in honour of the queen of Lysimachus, I think can be proved, beyond doubt, by the following observations.

In the classification of ancient coins, generally, there is something in the style of the execution, the form of the letters, the symbols, and even the nature of the metal, which, to a practical medallist, become collectively so many criteria for forming an opinion, with some precision, as to the particular province to which the coins belong. The place of their discovery is also a weighty argument in case of need. Pellerin availed himself of one of these guides when he was induced to prefer classing them to Cyrenaica, as he admits that their fabric resembled that of other coins of the same province; but his opinion is divested of all value, since it is now well known, that the identical coins, with which his comparison was made, belong to cities of Asia: that which he gives to Automala, being of Mytilene in the Island of Lesbos, and the other (supposed to be of Phycus), is, as assuredly, of Phygela, a city of Ionia, situated only a few miles from Ephesus. Pellerin's conclusion, therefore, instead of supporting his own classification, is a strong argument in favour of my proposition. If any doubt should

^a Sestini, *Lett. e Diss. Num.* tom. ix. p. 111, tab. ii. fig. 13.

exist of these coins having been struck at Ephesus, during the short period it was called Arsinoë, a comparison of the No. 2, with the coins published by Mionnet, under Ephesus, from Nos. 228 to 234 inclusive, must go far to dispel it. I, of course, confine the comparison to the reverse of the coin. Mionnet's seven coins differ from each other by the names of the magistrates. In other respects, the stag is in the same position as on my coin, and the accessory symbol of the *astragalus* occurs on both. The stag itself is a device sacred to the principal deity of the city, and occurs almost invariably on all the autonomous coins of Ephesus. A still further confirmation is the place of their discovery; of which twenty years' residence in the neighbourhood, and frequent visits to the ruins of Ephesus, is satisfactory proof. I have bought them very frequently with coins of Ionia, and on two occasions have obtained them from the shepherds on the ruins of the ancient city, with other coins bearing the name of Ephesus.

Although the type on the reverse of the silver coin, No. 1, does not occur on the money with the name of Ephesus,⁹ yet the symbols are characteristic of the worship of Diana; and as if it had been the artist's intention not to be misunderstood, we find in the field as an accessory type, a *small bee*, a symbol equally general as the stag on the autonomous coinage of the place.

The veiled female head seen on the obverse of both these coins is certainly intended for *the portrait* of Arsinoë, wife of Lysimachus, and sister of Ptolemy Philadelphus. There is a second example of her effigy being impressed on the money of the Chalcidians, of Bithynia. Her likeness on both cannot be mistaken, if compared with that struck at a later period of her life on the gold coins of Egypt, by her husband and brother, Ptolemy Philadelphus. The

⁹ See a note, by the Editor, at the bottom of the next page.

people of Asia doubtless embraced every opportunity to conciliate the powerful chief in whose hands their destinies reposed. Lysimachus' attachment to his wife is a sufficient reason why she should be represented on their coinage. The influence she exercised over her husband, according to historians, was boundless; consequently, those who by any means could gain the favour of Arsinoe, were sure to be looked upon with indulgence by her devoted husband.

If my classification of these interesting coins is adopted, we have still to look for the money of the two cities Arsinoe,—the one in Cyrenaica, and the other in Cilicia.

Smyrna, 30th October, 1839.

H. P. BORRELL.

We feel assured that Mr. Borrell, in common with all our readers, will thank us for making known, on this occasion, two very rare and unpublished *silver coins of Ephesus*, of the existence of which Mr. Borrell seems not to be aware, and which bear on the reverse *the identical type of the reverse of the silver coin of Arsinoe*, No. 1, just described by Mr. Borrell.

One of these rare coins is in the cabinet of John Huxtable, Esq., of St. John-street, and weighs 88 grains troy; and the other is in the rich collection of Thomas Thomas, Esq., of Oxford-street, and weighs 85½ grains. They are both of unquestionable authenticity, and are both alike as to type, but the magistrate's name is EXEANA[Ξ] on Mr. Thomas's coin.

This new type, on the silver coins of Ephesus, tends so remarkably to confirm the restitution proposed by Mr. Borrell in his valuable paper, that we could not resist the temptation to illustrate it by a plate. We have accordingly availed ourselves of the kind permission of Mr. Huxtable, to present our readers with an engraving of his beautiful and valuable coin (No. 6, on the plate), placed in juxta-position with the rare coin in the Royal Cabinet at Munich (No. 1, on the plate), being that described as No. 1 in Mr. Borrell's paper. We have been induced to copy the engraving of this coin from Sestini's work, in consequence of the rarity of the book in this country; for it is to tom. ix. of Sestini's *new series*, that Mr. Borrell refers. The other coins of Arsinoe and Ephesus, placed in juxta-position, and numbered 2, 3, and 4, are in the British Museum, and No. 5 in the cabinet of Mr. Burgon (No. 2 being similar to the coin No. 2 in Mr. Borrell's paper); and we think that, after inspecting them, no further comment appears to be necessary to establish the truth and accuracy of Mr. Borrell's ingenious restitution.—ED.

XXVI.

MEDALS OF THE PRETENDER.

[THIRD SERIES.]

(Continued from p. 132.)

No. 56.—Busts to the right of Prince James and Clementina; he in armour, and mantle and sash over the breast; she with her hair decorated with tiara and beads, with slight drapery. Legend, IACOB · III · R · CLEMENTINA · R [James III., King; Clementina, Queen]. [Hamarani.]

Rev.—A female leaning against a column. She holds in her left arm an infant; with the right hand she points to Great Britain, which appears on a globe by her side. Legend, PROVIDENTIA · OBSTETRIX [Providence the midwife]. Exergue, CAROLO · PRINCE · VALLIE · NAT DIE · VLTIMA · A · MDCCXX [Charles Prince of Wales, born the last day of August, 1720].

No. 57.—Busts to the right of Prince James and Clementina. He laureate in armour and mantle; she in mantle, and brooched in front. Legend, IAC · III · ET · CLEM D · G · MAG · BRIT · REG [James III. and Clementina, by the grace of God, reigning in Great Britain].

Rev.—A female figure standing in an awkward position, and holding an infant at nearly arm's length. Legend, SPES BRITANNIE [The hopes of Great Britain]. Exergue, CAR · WALL · PR · NATVS · DIE · VLT · A · 1720 [Charles, Prince of Wales, born the last day of August, 1720].

No. 58.—Bust to the right of Prince James, in armour and mantle; a sun on his breast. Legend, VNICA · SALVS [The only safety].

Rev.—On the left, under a tree, sits Britannia weeping; before her is the Hanoverian horse trampling on a lion and unicorn; on the right, a family are emigrating, with their goods: in the distance is London, with the river Thames and London Bridge. Legend, QVID · CRAVIVS · CAPTA [What is more calamitous than a captured city]. Exergue, MDCCXXI [1721].

No. 59.—Bust to the right of Prince Charles, in armour and ermine mantle; there is a star on the field, near his chin. Legend, MICAT · INTER · OMNES [Strive amongst all].

Rev.—Bust to the left of Prince Henry, full dress; sash over the shoulder; neck bare; flowing hair, tied behind. Legend, ALTER · AB · ILLO [The next to him]. Round the edge, EXTVLIT · OS · SACRVM · COELO · DIE XXXI · DECEMBR · MDCCXX [He has thrust forth his sacred countenance from heaven, 31st December, 1720].

No. 60.—Bust to the right of Prince Charles, in armour and mantle; sash over the breast; cravat; hair tied. Legend, HVNC · SALTEM · EVERSO · IVVENEM [This youth, being overthrown, preserves a heart].

Rev.—Bust to the right of Prince Henry, in armour and mantle; sash over the breast; hair tied. Legend, TRIPLICIS SPES · TERTIA · GENTIS [The third hope of a triple nation].

The following document will fill up a space in the series of medals:

Copy of an official document in the possession of Mr. Haggard, relating to the Pretender, and other matters. Presented to Mr. H. by Mr. Diamond.

A general account of Disbursements made by Brindley Skinner, his Majesty's Consul at Leghorne, from the month of May, 1726, to the time of his late Majesty's death.

1726.

	Dols.	Sols.
May 7. To the postmaster for charges of an express sent Mr. Resident Colman, at Florence, with notice of the Pretender's departure from Rome, given me by an English gentleman who came thence at the same time, and had enquired upon the road the route he took	18	12

— 10. To a person sent purposely to Pisa and Lucca for intelligence if the Pretender had passed that way	4	0
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Carry over	22	12
----------------------	----	----

		Dols.	Sols.
1726.	Brought over . . .	22	12
May 11.	To a postilion watching on the road to Pisa, and thence to Lerici, that the Pretender might not pass unknown to Geneva, and so for Spain, when he left Rome . . .	2	7
— 16.	To a snuff-box presented the postmaster for writing to the post officers about Italy to be informed of the Pretender's motions, and other frequent intelligences given to me . . .	22	13
June 15.	To Mr. Consul Allen's bill for a third part of 254.80 Naples money, the proportion agreed to be paid by this factory, out of their national stock, towards defraying the charges of a law-suit with the farmers of Iron, in the kingdom of Naples, undertaken by Mr. Consul Allen, at my request, in opposition to their unlawful pretence to exact the iron duties on all iron hoops on a board of English vessels, for the use of their cask, when load liquids in the kingdom of Naples, which became a heavy and general imposition on the navigation, and by this law-suit was removed; but by reason of a deficiency in the national fund, the charge thereof fell on me in ducats 84.93, Naples money, which, at 116 per cent., the current exchange, thence made . . .	73	5
Oct. 30.	To expenses in two journeys to Florence, the 12th and 24th of October, upon the Pretender's removal from Rome to Bologna, to assist Mr. Resident Colman to dispatch an express to his Excellency, Mr. Walpole, the King's ambassador at Paris . . .	43	4
1727.			
March 17.	To so much paid towards extinction of Thomas Godfrey's bill of dollars 500: from London for expenses in the soliciting an act of parliament for the establishment of a national levy at Leghorne . . .	27	15
" "	To a further sum towards payment of other bills for the same purpose . . .	111	2
	Carry over . . .	302	18

		Dols.	Sols.
	Brought over	302	18
March 17.	To chapel rent, from November 1725, to all May 1727, which was agreed by the factory should be paid out of their national stock, dollars 300 per annum; but as that was exhausted, it became irrecoverable, and for eighteen months are, dollars	450	0
" "	To diet, lodging, &c. of the parson. Mr. Rowe agreed with the factory to pay me from their national stock dollars 212.10 per annum; but as that was exhausted, it became irrecoverable since Dec. 1725, to all May 1727, and for seventeen months are, dollars	301	0
" "	To manuscripts from Rome, Bologna, Florence, and Vienna, and newspapers from Mantua, &c. dollars 16 per annum, and postages thereof, dollars 25 per annum, from the time I received my Lord Duke of Newcastle's commands, dated 24th January 1726, to get all possible intelligences as to the Pretender's affairs, and transmit them to his Grace, to all the month of May 1727, are, dollars	58	2
" "	To postages of letters to and from his Grace my Lord Duke of Newcastle's office, and letters thence forwarded for Tunis, Algier, and Tripoly, with account of news on business, to and from the Admiralty Office, relating to their Lordships' affairs, and some few to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dollars	287	10
" "	To impost of the separate account of petty expenses for public services, amounting to livers 482, 16 sols, and 3 deniers, which are, dollars	84	0
Sum total of dollars		1483	10

1483 dollars 10 sols, Leghorne money, at 53½ pence sterling for each dollar, according to the course of exchange, amount to £332: 2s. 8d. sterling.

BRINDLEY SKINNER.

Leghorne, the 30th June, 1730.

- No. 61.—Bust to the right of Pope Benedict, in pontifical robes. Legend, BENED · XIV · PONT · M · A · III [Benedict, fourteenth pope, in the third year].
- Rev.*—A monument to the memory of Clementina. Legend, MEMORIÆ · M · CLEM · M · BRIT · REGINÆ [To the memory of the great Clementina, Queen of Great Britain].

This princess died at Rome, 18th January, 1735, and was interred in St. Peter's, with royal solemnities. It was Pope Clement XII. who ordered an elegant monument to her memory; and his successor, Benedict XIV., to do her further honour, had the above medal struck.

- No. 62.—Bust to the right of Prince Charles. No drapery. Legend, CAROLVS · WALLIÆ · PRINCEPS · 1745 [Charles, Prince of Wales].
- Rev.*—Britannia standing near a rock on the sea shore. In her right hand she holds a spear: her left hand rests on a shield, behind which is a globe. In the distance are ships sailing towards her. Legend, AMOR · ET · SPES [Love and hope]. Exergue, BRITANNIA [Britannia].
- No. 63.—The same obverse and reverse, but very much smaller.
- No. 64.—A very small bust of Prince Charles, without legend or reverse. This is oval.
- No. 65.—Prince Charles in the Highland dress, sword in hand, and a shield over his left breast, bearing round it this legend, QVIS · CONTENDAT · MECVM [Who would encounter me?] At the top of the medal is the date 1749, and on a band round it is this legend, NULLUM · MOVEBO · LAPIDEM · VT · ILLVD · ADI · PISCAR [I will turn every stone that I may obtain it].
- Rev.*—In the centre is a large rose, with this legend MEA · RES · AGITVR [I am the party concerned].
- No. 66.—Prince Charles in the Highland costume, with a star on his left breast. He points with the fore-finger of the right hand. Looking up at the Prince's face, is a man leaning on a studded shield: he appears to be only two-thirds out of the ground. Legend, CAROLVS · PRIN · CEPS [Charles the Prince].
- Rev.*—Fame flying over a city, holding in her left hand the

English crown: from her trumpet issues this legend, SVVM · CVIQVI [Give every one his own].

No. 67.—Bust to the right of the Duke of Cumberland, in armour; hair flowing over the back, and sash across the breast. Legend, GVLIELMVS · DVX · CVMBRIÆ [William Duke of Cumberland].

Rev.—Prince Charles, in a plaid dress, humbly resting on one knee, with hat in hand, before a lion, crowned; he holds up his hand, apparently to prevent the lion crushing him. Exergue, 1746.

No. 68.—To the left is the Duke of Cumberland, on horseback, with sword in hand. Legend, DUKE · OF · CUMBER.

Rev.—A rebel hanging on a gallows, though it appears they have forgotten to put the rope round his neck. Jack Ketch leans over the gallows; his assistant stands with a rope in each hand, ready to execute two suppliant rebels, on their knees. Legend, MORE · REBELS · A · COMING.

(To be continued.)

XXVII.

RESTITUTION OF SEVERAL COINS HITHERTO SUPPOSED TO BELONG TO THE CITIES OF APOLLONIA, IN LYCIA, AND CARIA, TO APOLLONIA, IN PISIDIA.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Dec. 26th, 1839.]

ONE of the greatest difficulties in numismatics, is the correct classification of coins of cities of which there are several of the same name. Geographers have cited no less than thirty cities called Apollonia. Many coins which have reached us, with the name of Apollonia, are altogether dependent on the medallist's sagacity for their correct attribution.

It is not pretended, that if a coin bear simply the name of Apollonia, the numismatist is to decide be-

tween the whole of the thirty cities of that name. The fabric, or other marks, to an experienced eye, will sometimes shew if it belongs to Europe or Asia; and again, if he decide upon either of these grand divisions, he can often further distinguish between particular provinces, thus confining the difficulty to three or four cities.

The coins which various authors have described, and attributed to cities of Asia, named Apollonia, belong to the provinces of Mysia, Ionia, Caria, Lycia, and Lydia. It is my intention to propose the restitution of some of them to Apollonia, in Pisidia. Those liable to this change are—

No. 1.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ (Lit. ΔΡ. in nexu) ΚΤΙCΤ · ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ...Caput Alex. Mag. imberbe, pelle leonis tectum.

R.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ · ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ · ΟΜΟΝ[ΟΙΑ]. Duæ mulieres tutulatæ ex adverso stantes, d. Dianæ Pergææ simulacrum una tenent, intermedia infra ara. Æ. 8. Sestini Lett. e Dissert. Num. tom. vi. p. 36, tab. i. fig. 18, ex Mus. M. Ducis, et Mionnet, Suppl. vi. p. 469, No. 170.

No. 2.—ΑΛΕΞΑ · ΚΤΙC · ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ. Tête d'Alexandre le grand, couverte d'une peau de lion, à droite.

R.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ... · ΚΑΙ · ΑΥΚΙΩΝ · ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Deux femmes debout, se donnant la main droite et tenant chacune dans la gauche une haste. Æ. 8½. Mionnet, tom. iii. p. 332, and Suppl. vi. p. 469, note.

No. 3.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ · ΚΤΙCΤ · ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤ. Même tête.

R.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ · Κ · ΛΥΚΙΑΔΕΩΝ · ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Deux femmes debout, vêtues de la *stola*, la tête surmontée du *modius*, se donnant la main dr. et tenant dans la gauche, l'une le simulacre d'Apollon, l'autre celui de la Fortune; au milieu d'elles un autel allumé. Æ. 9. Mionnet, tom. iii. p. 332, No. 170.

No. 4.—ΑΛΕΞΑ · ΚΤΙC · ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ. Même tête.

R.—ΙΥΠΠΟΦΟΡΑC. Fleuve couché à gauche, tenant dans la main droite un roseau, et dans la gauche une corne d'abondance, à côté de lui, une corne d'ou s'échappant des eaux. Æ. 8½. Mionnet, tom. iii. p. 332, No. 172.

Visconti (Icon. Gr. part 2, cap. 2, p. 45, tab. xlix.

fig. 6) was the first to propose the restitution of those coins with the portrait of Alexander the Great to Apollonia, in Pisidia; and I perfectly concur with him. History leaves us ignorant of any event in the life of Alexander connected with Apollonia in Caria, whereas he passed the winter of 324 B.C. in Pisidia; and it is probable that during that time, the Macedonian conqueror embellished the city then called *Mordiaum*, which entitled him to the epithet of founder. Of the period when it took the name of Apollonia, we are not informed.

I shall shew that the Pisidian Apolloniatae were originally a colony from the city of the same name in Lycia, which will account for the alliance between the Apolloniatae and the Lycians, as expressed on the coin described above, No. 2, and with the Pergæans, their neighbours, on No. 1. That with the Lyciadae, or No. 3, is not so easily explained, as those people inhabited Phrygia; but examples are not rare of similar alliances contracted between people of still more distant cities. Admitting it probable that the four coins above enumerated were struck by the Apolloniatae of Pisidia, I shall proceed to describe some others struck under the Roman emperors, which certainly belong to them.

Sestini (Descript. Num. Vet. p. 156) cites a coin of Gallienus from Gori (Mus. Fior. tom. v. tab. 85) which he reads ΑΘΗΑΑΩΝΗΙΩΝ · ΑΥΡΚΕΣ. This, Olstenius (in Notis ad Steph. p. 41) attributes to Apollonia of Mysia. Olstenius imagines the coin to be altered, and that it ought to read ΑΠΘΑΑΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ · ΗΡΟΚ · ΡΥΝ; but Sestini is of opinion, that as ΑΥ, the initial letters of the inexplicable ΑΥΡΚΕΣ are visible, that it belongs to Apollonia of Lycia; and is at great pains to prove that the difficult word should read ΑΥΚΙΩΝ. Sestini again refers to this coin (Lett. e Dissert. Num. tom. viii. p. 84) when he pronounces it a

vile fabrication, "*un conio falso falsissimo.*" The first time I was induced to give the question any consideration was on the occasion of buying a medallion of Gallienus, which was brought me from Pisidia with other coins of the same province, and which is now in the British Museum, classed by me, at that period, to the Apollonia in Lycia. Here is the description.

No. 5.— $\text{AYT} \cdot \Pi \cdot \Lambda \cdot \Gamma \Delta \Delta \Delta \text{IHN}$. Laureated head of Gallienus to the right.

R.— $\text{AIOAAQNIATQN} \cdot \text{AY} \cdot \Theta \text{P} \cdot \text{KQ}$. A figure standing in an Octostyle temple; a patera in his right hand, and the hasta in his left. Æ . 13.

Although unable to explain the letters $\text{AY}\Theta\text{PKQ}$, I could not but observe the identity of my coin with that of Gori, the legend of which must have been misread, or perhaps the coin itself badly preserved; still, there was sufficient to persuade me that my coin was neither false, nor the legend retouched or altered by a modern hand. Another specimen came under my notice, a short time after, at Trieste, in the collection of the Chevalier Fontana, when I took note of the following coin.¹

No. 6.— $\text{AYT} \cdot \text{K} \cdot \Lambda \cdot \text{CET} \cdot \text{CEOYHPOC} \cdot \text{HE}$. Laureated head of Sept. Severus to the left.

R.— $\text{AIOAAQNIATQN} \cdot \text{AY} \cdot \Theta \text{PA} \cdot \text{KO}$. Hygea and Æ sculapius, standing, each with their usual attributes; between them is a small figure of Telesphorus, standing, front face, enveloped in his hooded mantle. Æ . 9.

M. Fontana informed me that Sestini had positively declared this coin false, and had refused to insert it in his catalogue—an opinion the more singular, as it bore the most indubitable appearance of genuineness.

¹ The coin of Gallienus, in Mionnet, tom. iii. p. 432, No. 11, must change place: it belongs to Pisidia.

If there is any merit in having found the means of proving that the two coins, Nos. 5 and 6, positively belong to the Apolloniatae of Pisidia, that merit must be divided with my esteemed friend, the Rev. Mr. Arundel, chaplain at Smyrna. That gentleman, on his return from his last journey in Asia Minor, communicated to me two inscriptions which he had copied over the gate of the castle of Apollonia in Pisidia, which read as follows:—

No. 1.

H·BOYAH·KAI·O·ΔHMOC
 AΠOΛΛΩNIATΩN·AYK
 IΩN·ΘPAKΩN·KOΛΩN
 ΩN.

No. 2.

TONAΓNON
 KAIΔIKAION
 EΠITPOHON
 TOYCEBACTOY
 AYΦAIONAΠOΛ
 AΩNIONHBOYΔ[H]
 KAI OΔHMOΣA[ΠOΔ]
 AΩNIATΩNAY[KI]
 ΩNΘPAKΩNK[O]
 AΩNΩNTONN[E]
 ONEYEPΓET[HN]
 ETEIMHΣA[NAN]
 ΔPIANTI.

Here, then, is the key for explaining the legend that so much perplexed Sestini. The inscription, No. 1, is perfect, and by it we are enabled to fill up the deficiencies in some of the lines of No. 2. They inform us that the Apolloniatae were a colony originally from Thrace, and lastly from Lycia, AΠOΛΛΩNIATΩN·AYKIΩN·ΘPAKΩN·KOΛΩNΩN. Sestini's misread coin, that in the British Museum, as well as the presumed forgery of M. Fontana's, were all struck by the Apolloniatae of Pisidia, colonists from Lycia and Thrace, as their legends indicate, AΠOΛΛΩNIATΩN·AYΘPA·KO, abbreviations for AYKIΩN·ΘPAKΩN·KOΛΩNΩN, the *Apolloniatae, Colonists from Lycia and Thrace*; leaving no doubt as to their correct appropriation. Whether medalists coincide with Visconti, in assigning to this same city

the coins described above, from No. 1 to No. 4, or not, we now possess, thanks to the interesting inscriptions communicated by Mr. Arundel, another city to be added to the list of those whose coins can be classed with precision.

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, 19th Nov. 1839.

To J. W. BURGON, Esq., London.
For the Ed. of the Num. Chron.

XXVIII.

ON THE TYPES OF THE IRISH COINS OF KING JOHN.

I AM not aware that any explanation has ever been offered for the very singular devices which occur on the money of John, struck in Ireland, both before and after he ascended the throne of England. Those curious pieces, on which his title is *Dominus*, are supposed to have been minted during the reign of his father; and we may remark, that as Henry II., on his accession, had established the privilege of coining, which several of the barons enjoyed, it was hardly to be expected that he would, though so indulgent a father, allow his son to place his own portrait on his money. Neither on these coins, nor on those smaller pieces (Ed. plate, figs. 10 to 14), which were in cotemporary circulation with them, do we meet with the usual type of a royal bust, with crown and sceptre. Instead thereof, we have a face resembling the full moon; and this device seems to have some connection with the crescent moon and blazing star, on the pennies, halfpennies, and farthings of John's later coinage, when king of England.

In illustration of the last of these types, so different from

every thing on the money of John's predecessors and successors on the English throne, Sir Henry Ellis quotes an entry from the rolls of parliament¹, wherein it is stated, that the crescent and star were used as the livery of the king's household.

In the 20th plate of a work, entitled "*Monnaies des Evêques des Innocens, &c.*,"² two curious medals are engraved (44 A and 44 B), of nearly cotemporary execution with the coins in Simon's second plate, figs. 38 to 42; and on comparison of these with the latter of the medals especially, the exact correspondence of the types appears very striking. The explanatory note (page 89), contains some pertinent remarks, shewing that the moon, as well as the morning star, were emblems of St. John the Baptist: since, as the moon, in the absence of the sun, reflects his light, and testifies of his existence, so it was said of St. John, "that he was sent to bear witness of the light." So, also, the Baptist was represented as the morning star, the fore-runner of the "Sun of Righteousness;" being designated by Christ himself as "a burning and a shining light."

Hence, it appears, that the various devices which occur on the money of King John, were typical of the office of St. John the Baptist. Whether the King was born on the festival of St. John, and in consequence received his name, and regarded him as his patron saint, we know not now; and on that point the chronicles of that age are silent. A few passages, however, in the histories of Matthew Paris, and others, seem to shew, that King John entertained a peculiar veneration for the saint, his namesake. In the year 1200, the kings of England and France having entered

¹ Numismatic Journal, Vol. II. p. 254.

² A notice of this curious work appears in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. I. p. 252.

into a treaty, Matthew Paris says, “Denique inter Reges, ut præmissum est, fœdere confirmato, terminum ad sequens festum Sancti Johannis Baptistæ statuerunt, ut tunc ea quæ prælocuta sunt, irrefragabiliter sortiuntur effectum.”³

Towards the close of the same year, John held a conference at Lincoln, with William, King of Scotland, when it is related, “Rex Johannes, contra consilium multorum intravit civitatem intrepidus quod nullus antecessorum suorum attentare ausus fuerat, perveniensque ad ecclesiam Cathedralem obtulit calicem aureum super altare Sancti Johannis Baptistæ.”⁴

To these instances, I could add others from various sources, of important expeditions undertaken by this king on the same festal day.

These several passages, and the devices on the coins, seem to me to be mutually illustrative of each other.

Many conjectures have been offered in explanation of the triangle which occurs first on the Irish money of King John; but not one that is entirely satisfactory. That it should ever have been supposed to be the origin of the arms of Ireland is surprising, when we consider the circumstances under which the harp was first adopted as the national emblem of the sister isle.

In the year 1023, the *harp* and crown of Brian Boromhe, King of Ireland, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, in 1014, were carried to Rome by his son, and lodged in the Papal treasury. It was on the possession of these regalia, that Pope Adrian, in the reign of Henry II., founded his claim to the sovereignty of Ireland. When Henry VIII. had distinguished himself by his tract against the doctrines of Luther, Leo, then pope, dignified him with the title of

³ Matt. Paris, p. 267. Edit. 1571.

⁴ Ibid. p. 273.

Defender of the Faith, and at the same time presented him with the *harp* of King Brian. In this reign, the harp first appears as the emblem of the sovereignty of Ireland; and in, or probably before, the year 1530, we meet with it, for the first time, upon the reverses of the Irish money of Henry VIII., crowned along with the title *Dominus*, and some years afterwards, *Rex Hibernie*.⁵

L. Y. H.

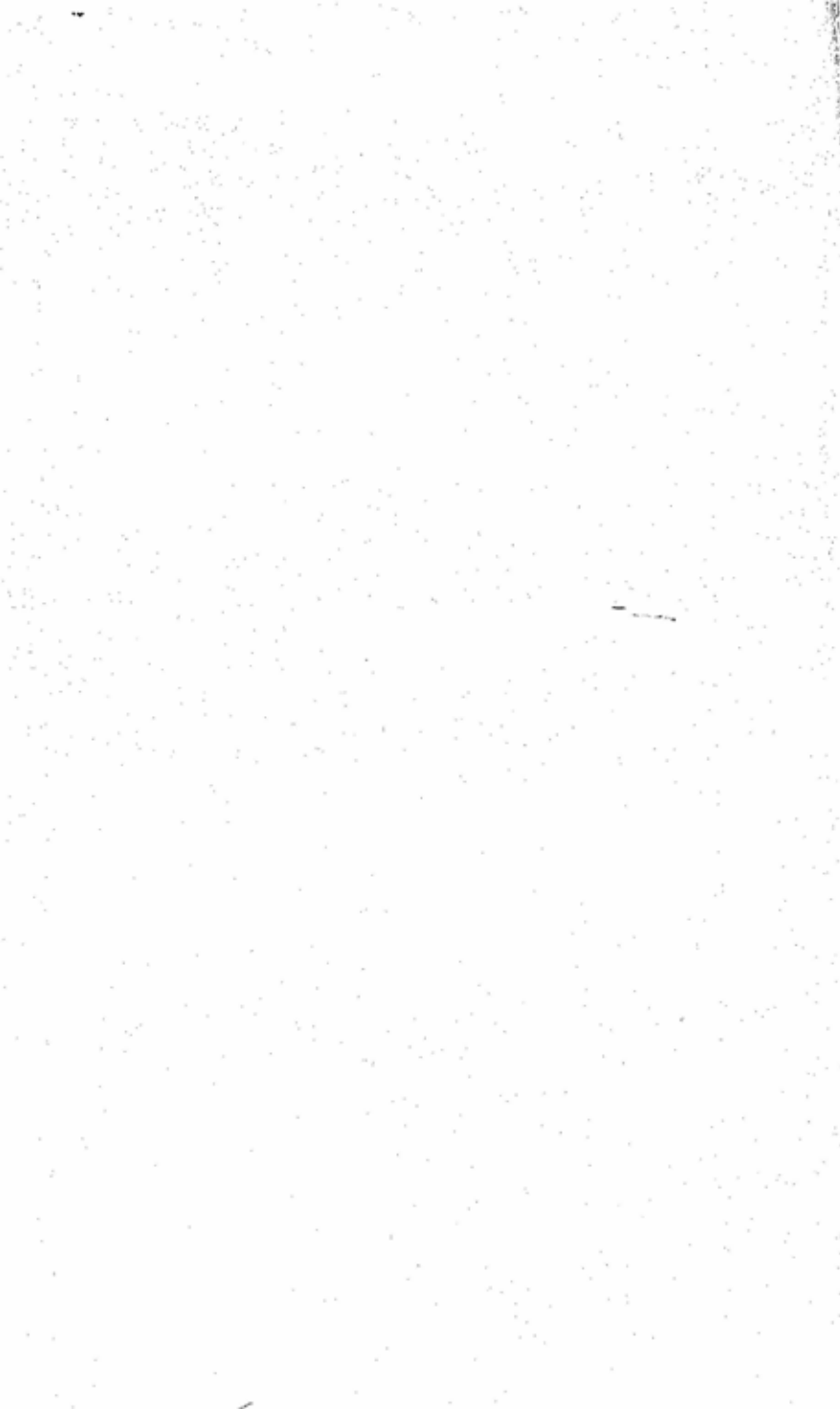
Leeds, 5th Dec. 1839.

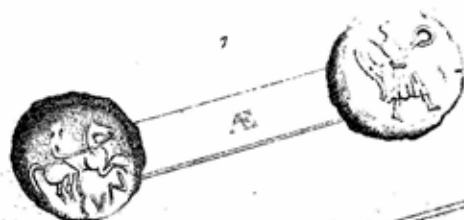
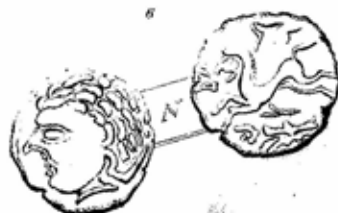
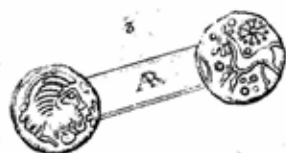
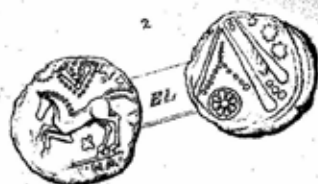
⁵ In the wardrobe account of Edward II., a translation of which is printed in the 26th volume of the *Archæologia*, the following entries occur:—

“To Friar Walter de Assherugge, head chaplain of the King’s chapel, for the King’s daily oblations, being the value of the *magnus denarius oblatorius*, worth by weight seven pence, and offered by the King each day at his mass, and afterwards redeemed by the wardrobe each day for sevenpence” (£10 13s.) In like manner, the Queen’s head chaplain had the redemption of the Queen’s oblatory coin of sevenpence, except on the festival of the Assumption, when the Queen offered gold.

These passages seem to allude to a coin, the use of which has never been satisfactorily ascertained (Ruding, Pl. II. Fig. 23). Pieces are known of this type, weighing from 80 to 140 grains; and one of this latter weight seems to correspond with the *magnus denarius* of the King and Queen’s oblations.

[The author of “*Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage*” gives a different and more fanciful explanation of the crescent and star. “The star,” he says, “was the cognisance of the duchy of Gascony, merged in the title of King of England in the reign of Edward the First; and the crescent was the device of Bordeaux, the metropolis of the duchy, the *portus lunæ* of the ancient geographers.” It may be as well to remind the reader that the crescent and star appear on some of the coins of Henry the Third; but this does not militate against the argument of our correspondent. With regard to the *triangle* on Irish coins, we have always regarded it as a *symbol of the Trinity*; and we confess that we have never met with any argument to shake this opinion. The artists of a later period, as is well known, were accustomed to represent the head of the Deity within a triangle. —Ed.]





XXIX.

UNPUBLISHED BRITISH COINS. No. V.

WE have recently been favoured by the inspection of several British coins, which offer some peculiarities hitherto unnoticed. They have been very carefully engraved in the accompanying plate, which will render a more minute description than that which follows unnecessary.

No. 1.—A very remarkable coin, found near Durham, formerly in the possession of Mr. Surtees, of that city. The obverse bears a head, with snake-like locks, with two symbols in front, resembling an abbot's crosier or the Roman *lituus*. *V.* This coin is also remarkable on account of its being very thin, and perfectly flat on each side. Weight, $27\frac{1}{2}$ grains. (*Cabinet of Mr. Huxtable*).

No. 2.—The obverse of this coin bears a horse caracoling to the left, with a heart-shaped ornament above, which is surrounded by a beaded line. In the exergue are traces of letters. The reverse bears what appear to be two clubs, between which is a wheel, and near the margin are two stars and the remains of a third. This type is very singular, and appears to be altogether novel. Place of discovery not known. EL. 84 grains. (*Mr. Huxtable*).

No. 3.—*Obv.* Rude head, to the right.

R. A horse to the left, with the wheel and other symbols in the field. The types of this and the following coin are peculiar. Place of discovery not known. *R.* 17 grains. (*Mr. Huxtable*).

No. 4.—Another coin of similar style and character, but the head of better execution. Place of discovery not known. *R.* 17 grains. (*Mr. Huxtable*).

No. 5.—The type of this rude coin resembles that of Ruding, Pl. I. No. 7, but more particularly that described and engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. I. No. 10. It was found near the Whitman Hills, Dorchester, Oxfordshire, in the year 1837. *N.* 118 grains. (*Mr. Huxtable*).

No. 6.—A coin in very excellent preservation, but uninscribed, of



which a cast has been kindly forwarded by a correspondent (H. G. B.) in the Island of Jersey, where it was found by a labourer last year. Three pellets conjoined appear on the cheek of the portrait on the obverse, and the animal on the reverse has a kind of griffin's head, while above appears part of the charioteer, and below an attempt, probably, to represent a prostrate human figure. *N*. 112 grains.

On our first inspection of the cast we were disposed to consider it a Gaulish coin; but further examination and comparison incline us to believe that it is a coin peculiar to the Channel Islands.

No. 7.—*Obv.* A horseman galloping to the right; below, the letters CVN.

R.—Victory walking to the right, holding a garland. Found at Berkhamsted, Herts. *Æ*. Weight 49 grains. Communicated by Dr. Lee.

This coin, which differs from all the numerous types of Cunobeline, is formed on the Greek model, and is convex and concave.

J. Y. A.

XXX.

ON TWO UNPUBLISHED COINS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

(From the *Revue Numismatique*.)

M. DUFAITELLE, in reply to a general request made to the numismatic public, at the termination of my paper on the coins of Boulogne-sur-Mer (*Revue*, 1838, p. 34), has published, in the *Puits Artésien* (a journal of the Pas-de-Calais), a notice entitled, "*Observations on the Coins of Boulogne with the name of Eustacius*." The author objects to some of my conclusions, and furnishes other ideas on the subject which had not before occurred to me. I would have delayed noticing this publication until such time as I could have obtained evident proofs, but the desire of making

known to numismatists two unpublished coins connected with the history of Boulogne, has urged me to come forward sooner than I had intended.

One of the coins I am about to describe, is a fine piece of Stephen, King of England, who died in 1154, which is in the possession of Mr. Ducas, of Lille; the other is a small coin called *maille*, belonging to the class of that period, so frequently found in Flanders.

On the obverse are two figures standing and separated by a sceptre; on the reverse, a cross surrounded by a legend, of which can be read,COMES.¹ Nothing goes directly to prove that this coin belongs to the counts of Boulogne, we can only assign it to them by analogy.

First, on comparing this *maille* with the coin of Stephen, just mentioned, it is clear that the type of the obverse of both specimens is alike. The reverse, it is true, is quite different. But in comparing it with other small *mailles*, extremely common in the north of France, which M. Cartier has mentioned in the first number of the *Revue* of this present year, and which, in another paper, I shall prove to belong to Ponthieu, we observe a surprising resemblance in the cross on the field of each—a fact not to be wondered at, if that under consideration had been struck by one of the counts of Boulogne, who were always connected with those of Ponthieu. There is no room to confound this cross with that on the *mailles* of Flanders; for on the latter it usually cuts through the legend, which is not the case with this.

The above reasons justify us in giving this coin to Boulogne; and this is corroborated by the learned author of the *Numismatique du Moyen-âge*. On the other hand,

¹ This *maille* belongs to M. Rollin, jun.

the discussion necessary to decide to what prince this money belongs will afford a greater evidence of this view.

The type of this *maille* is clearly Byzantine, and could not have been brought to Europe but by the Crusaders. Among the princes who went to the first crusade are found Robert, count of Flanders, and Eustacius III., count of Boulogne. The first of these two princes, after what I have stated above, can have no claim to this coin. There will remain, then, Eustacius III. This prince succeeded his father in 1093, departed for the Holy Land in 1096, and in the autumn of 1100 married Mary, daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland, and sister of Matilda, wife of Henry of England. After the death of Baldwin, his brother, in 1118, he was a candidate for the crown of Jerusalem; but the barons in the east, impatient at his non-appearance, elected Baldwin of Bourg. Eustacius, then in Calabria, returned homewards, and retired a short time after to the priory of Rumilly, where he died.

My explanations do not conclusively prove this coin to be of Boulogne. Some numismatists, more skilful, will be able to decypher, perhaps, from the beginning of the legend, the word *Bolonia*, and thus decide at once. However, it is to be hoped that a better specimen may be procured, which will determine this *maille*; but it may as likely prove against as for its appropriation to Boulogne. On my part, as the case stands, I can say no more on the subject than what I have already stated; and I leave to greater adepts the ultimate settlement of the question, hoping that their decision and new discoveries will not deprive the medallic history of Boulogne of a coin that dates its origin at the beginning of the twelfth century.

As to the coin of Stephen, already referred to, it certainly does not directly belong to Boulogne; it has, like

many similar, been struck in England. M. Lelewel reads on this coin STNEȚIUΘ, a legend, according to him, analogous to STEFNVS or STNEFAVS, which we find on other coins of Stephen. One of the two persons separated by a sceptre is clearly a woman; and M. Lelewel thinks it to be Maud or Matilda, the wife of Stephen, and the other would then be Stephen himself. This coin belongs to the same class as other coins of this prince, without legend on the reverse; those of Robert, Duke of Gloucester; those of Eustace, the son of Stephen; and which certainly do not seem coined for common circulation, but are rather temporary coins, struck in particular emergencies.² I shall now attempt to fix their date, and, at the same time, shall avail myself of the opportunity to correct some errors in my former paper. But to be enabled more easily to follow the course of my reasoning, let us take a brief review of the history of Stephen.

Stephen, of Blois, became count of Boulogne solely by the protection of Henry I. of England, who had caused him to marry Matilda, daughter of Eustacius III. Nevertheless, without regard for the kindness of Henry, and although he had sworn allegiance to the Empress Maud, his daughter, he landed in England in 1135, and seized on the crown, to the prejudice of that princess. As a first step, she applied to David, King of Scotland, who, after having entered into a treaty with Stephen, abandoned her. However, in

² Such is the opinion of M. Lelewel.

M. Dufaitelle, in his "Observations on the Coins of Boulogne with the name of Eustacius," seems inclined to think that the coins bearing a shapeless animal (perhaps a lion or leopard rampant) might belong to somebody else than Eustacius IV. The above opinion, which I stated in the *Revue Numismatique*, 1838, is supported by the most eminent writers.

1138, David again espoused the cause of his niece, but suffered a defeat at the battle of the Standard. At last, the day arrives when Maud is on the point of recovering her kingdom. Stephen quarrels with the clergy, and his brother Henry, Bishop of Winchester, at the head of the insurgents, takes the field against him. The Earl of Gloucester, natural brother of the Empress, raised an army, and in 1141 defeated Stephen at the battle of Lincoln, and made him prisoner. Almost all the chief towns, London excepted, declared for Maud; but she lost her advantages by her wanton pride. The Bishop of Winchester forsook her, and went over to the side of his brother. Queen Matilda, the wife of Stephen, and her son Eustace, put themselves at the head of an army; the Earl of Gloucester was taken and exchanged for Stephen, who, in 1142, besieged Oxford, where he found his rival, and forced her to fly. The death of the Earl of Gloucester gave, in 1147, a permanent advantage to the party of the King; and Maud then fled to Normandy, with her son. Stephen then thought himself firmly seated on the throne; nevertheless he failed in having his son Eustace crowned in 1151; and was eventually obliged to acknowledge the legitimate successor, Henry, son of the Empress Maud. Stephen died in 1154.

Now, let us return to our coins. But, first, it is to be observed, that many of the coins of Stephen bear on the legend of the reverse the place of mintage, and that there are only a few specimens at all resembling the one under consideration. What could warrant a departure from this established custom? This, indeed, is most probable, that it was not done under ordinary circumstances, otherwise it is not easy to understand what motive Stephen could have had in altering the common coin. To this probability we

may add those supplied by the coins of Robert of Gloucester and of Eustace, evidently struck in the same emergencies. All this leads me to think, that such coins as are without legends on the reverse have been struck during the wars between Stephen and Maud, evidently from pressing necessity to pay their forces. Then, in this order I would propose to arrange these coins: First, those having the head of Stephen, struck before his captivity; then, those of Eustace, with the type of an animal rampant; or even before these, the money actually representing Stephen and Matilda, struck by the latter in imitation of the coins of her father; afterwards, at the reconciliation between the King and the Bishop of Winchester, the piece analogous to the former, representing these two princes with a sceptre between them;³ and lastly, those of the Earl of Gloucester struck contemporary with those of the other party. We could, perhaps, also insert in this list such as bear round the head HEN—VS·EPC, and on the reverse STEPHANVS;⁴ but I am rather disposed to think these were struck afterwards, and by permission of Stephen. I account for this, that during the imprisonment of Stephen, the army, having no general chief, each petty chief struck a coin for circulation among his men; while, that, in the opposite party, the Earl of Gloucester, being the sole head, as brother of the Empress, would strike no money but such as bore his own name. As for those without the place of mintage, I am at a loss how to explain them; perhaps it was not unlikely that each baron carried a moneyer in his suite. All these, however, are only hypotheses which I submit to the judgment of the readers of the *Revue*; they may be, perhaps, a

³ Snelling.

⁴ *Ibid.*

little too speculative, but my end will be gained if they should draw to these particular coins the attention they deserve.

L. DESCHAMPS.

XXXI.

PETITION OF THE ROETTIERS, WITH THEIR ACCOUNT FOR MAKING THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND, TEMP. CHARLES II.

FROM the following interesting document, in the possession of the Editor, it will be seen, that though honour and credit were attached to the office of chief engraver of the mint, in the time of the "most religious and gracious King," it could only be held by persons possessing some property of their own, unless they were fortunate enough to have much private work. This may probably account for the retirement of Simon, who, if similarly treated, must have suffered severely from this system of long credit—a disgrace even to the reign of Charles the Second. Among the items which appear in the account, is one for breaking up the old great seal. The petition is evidently a rough draft, and is without signature.

"To the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lords Com^{rs} of his Ma^{ty} Treasury."

The humble Petition of Jo. Rotceires his Ma^{ty} Engraver
at the Tower,

Sheweth

That by warr^t dated the 6th March 166^f in y^e 19th yeare of his late Ma^{ty} Raigne under the hands of the hon^{ble} y^e Ld. Arlington, your said peti^{on}^r was ordered to grave and make a Great Seale for his late Ma^{ty} w^{ch} was accordingly done and finished and delivered to ————— as appears ————— the charge whereof amounted to 2:16 : 3 : 2 of w^{ch} your s^d peti^{on}^r

rec^d in part towards provideing of silver for the said greate seale y^e some of 48 : 5 : 0 being p^t of 50^l w^{ch} was ordered him for provide-
ing silver for the same, soe that there still remains unpaid 197:18:2.

Yo^r petition^r most humbly prays your Lord^{sh}s to order
him the paym^t of the said money, being in great
want for the same for provideing for his family, and
the constant charge and daily expense of his Mat^s
mint

And yo^r petition^r as in duty bound

The Account, which is on a separate sheet of foolscap, is
as follows:—

“ The Accompt of John Joseph and Philip Roettiers chief
Gravours of his Mat^s Mint, for their labour wast, and
charges in making the last New Great Seale for his
Majestic the 25th of Januarie 1677.

oz. d ^r .	s. d.	li. s. d.
1. For 127 7 of Silver at v. iii. the ounce his Mat ^s } Great Seale		33 : 7 : 00
2. For making of the Molds and casting of the } Great Seale at several times		6 : 00 : 00
3. For wast of silver in several times melting and } casting; and in working boreing and fyleing } 4. For Charges in Drawing the pinnes, in boreing } the holes, and for fyleing and justning the } weight of the Great Seale		3 : 17 : 2 2 : 05 : 00
5. ffor two boxes for y ^e Impression of the Gr. Seale		00 : 06 : 00
6. ffor two other boxes for the same use		00 : 03 : 00
7. ffor Breaking the old Great Seale		00 : 05 : 00
8. For their Labour and paines in the making, } graving, Blanching and finishing the New } Great Seale		200 : 00 : 00

Totall 246 : 03 : 2

“ Received in part, and upon accompt towards }
providing of Silver for y^e New Great Seale } 48 : 5 : 00

“ Remayning due 197 : 18 : 2

li. s. d.
“ The order was for 50 : 00 : 00
ffees paid for y^e same 1 : 15 : 00

Received cleere 48 : 5 : 00”

MISCELLANEA.

FORGED COINS.—Sir, In the last number of your interesting Chronicle, I was happy to perceive an article relative to spurious coins, now, unfortunately, become extremely numerous, and by which many collectors have suffered considerably; and as I think that the public cannot be too much on their guard against such impositions, I wish, through the medium of your widely-circulating Chronicle, to apprise our numismatists that depredations of this description have lately extended to this part of the United Kingdom. An individual of, I understand, very imposing appearance, but who, I am told, professes not to understand any thing about coins, has lately, in Dublin and Limerick, and perhaps other towns, succeeded in inducing some of our collectors to *enrich* their cabinets with a very great number indeed, of coins, Greek, Roman, British, Anglo-Saxon, &c. &c., of the rarest types, and several of them of very tolerable workmanship, but for the most part casts. Of these, a great number, from 200 to 300, were lately submitted to my inspection, and that of a brother collector, by gentlemen who were unfortunately the purchasers; and although, when seen together, they could hardly have imposed on any one, included a good many coins which it would require some experience to detect. Amongst them I recognised two or three tetradrachms of Heliocles, King of Bactria; tetradrachms of Philip II., and Antigonus Gonatas of Macedon; the Puellæ Faustiniæ, and other rare Roman coins, in silver, some exceedingly well executed as to types, but the letters of a very modern appearance; a penny of Beornulf, and a penny of Offa, with Runic characters, casts; rare coins of Charles I.; Anglo-Gallic coins of Henry II., Richard I., &c.; some Scotch and English gold, together with some Anglo-Saxon and other coins, of types not *hitherto discovered*, such as a penny of Eanbald, Abp. of York, and a penny of Redwald, King of the East Angles! Indeed, the only genuine coins I perceived amongst them were three pennies of Henry III., and two or three others equally common. The same individual was also, I understand in Cork; but the collectors there having got a hint that such a dealer was abroad, did not even look at his collection. The sums paid for these coins were certainly not very great, three or four shillings each for coins which, if genuine, would be worth as many pounds.

But the mischief resulting from these impositions is far greater, when we consider the injury done to a very interesting and important science. We have all of us in our time been sufficiently inexperienced to be imposed on by such deceptions, even the best judges being sometimes deceived; and we are conscious that nothing would so much tend to lessen the ardour which a young collector feels in pursuit of his favourite study, as the confusion and uncertainty which such practices would introduce.

Hoping that these observations, as well as the article in your last Chronicle, may prevent any further traffic of this kind, or, if persevered in, may lead to the detection and punishment of those concerned in it,

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

J. L.

Cork, Oct. 14th, 1839.

CAUTION TO COIN COLLECTORS.—“We think it friendly to warn collectors of coins that a person is now travelling through Ireland, and selling forgeries of ancient and modern coins. He has been in Dublin, Kilkenny, and Limerick, and imposed his fabrications on various unsuspecting persons, usually calling in the dusk of the evening, when detection is not so easy. We have seen one lot of about 200 pieces in gold, silver, and copper, which he imposed on a respectable gentleman, as Greek, Roman, British, French, Anglo-Gallic, English, and Scotch coins, *all false*; chiefly casts, as may be perceived by their want of sharpness of outline, when compared with similar coins, struck in a die, and from a roughness of surface, occasioned by the air-bubbles that occur in casting metal; and when the coin is large, the edge of the piece will be found thinner than the centre. We hope that our brother journalists will copy this notice, to guard the public against the rascality that threatens their purses.”—*Cork Constitution*.—[We insert this notice from an Irish paper, as we understand that this nefarious character is visiting this part of the kingdom with his spurious commodities.—*The Editor of the Hampshire Independent*.]—It is surprising, after the repeated warnings given to coin collectors, that this fellow should be permitted to swindle so openly, and with impunity. There surely must be a power in the law that condemns so many famishing wretches to transportation for forging a shilling or a sixpence, to deal out something like justice to this rogue who forges and cheats by wholesale. It is reported he passes by several names. In one instance, an individual on whom he had imposed to a considerable extent, and who had, almost immediately on concluding the bargain, detected the imposture, met the man in the street, and insisted on having his money

returned, or he would give him in charge to the police. Of course, the whole amount was instantly surrendered, and the fellow escaped; but it would have been right in our friend, had he taken the cheat before a magistrate as a rogue and swindler, and as such, we hope, he may yet be treated. There is every reason to believe he is connected with a gang in France, who are making bold attempts to inundate Europe with forged coins, which are the more to be guarded against and exposed, as many of the specimens I have seen are done in a superior manner to the generality of forgeries.

Since writing these remarks, I have received a communication on the subject from a correspondent at Winchester, from which I am enabled to give a description of the person of the itinerant coin-monger, and his mode of transacting business.

It appears he is a Scotchman, of short stature, thin, genteelly dressed, and apparently about sixty years of age. He called on two coin collectors at Winchester; but, it seems, without effecting a sale. He then tried a dealer in the same town, who, having been put on his guard by a gentleman at Cork, who had been extensively duped, did not fall into the snare, though he was strongly pressed to take a packet or two of gold and silver Roman and Greek coins, for £50, which he represented as really worth an immense sum. He offered also a groat and half-groat of Richard III., which he valued at six guineas each, but eventually sold them to the individual above alluded to (together with some Saxon pennies) for a few shillings! Each coin was carefully enclosed in paper, with a description, and value, as estimated by Pinkerton. He accounted for his possession of them, by being connected by marriage with a very eminent collector at Glasgow, recently deceased; and as his relatives could not agree in the distribution, he was entrusted with their sale. A dirty book, well thumbed over, was his companion, to which he constantly referred, being, as he said, profoundly ignorant of coins himself. It is thought he is now on a journey to Bath and the west. S.

[We do not think this man is in any way connected with the forgers of ancient coins on the continent, who can scarcely have been more successful in the disposal of their spurious wares. It is difficult successfully to "expose" a fellow who has, doubtless, an *alias* for every town through which he passes; but there is another and a better remedy for the evil. We agree with a legal friend, that this wary scoundrel may be indicted for obtaining money under false pretences. With this hint, we hope some of his dupes may be induced to prosecute him. —ED.]

GOLD COIN OF ANOTHER BACTRIAN PRINCE.—Sir, Being in Paris last week, a gold piece was shewn me, bearing the name of a Bactrian king, none of whose coins have as yet been figured, or

even mentioned by Mr. Prinsep or Professor Wilson. It was about the size of a Roman Aureus, and weighed 2 gros 18q: I believe equivalent to 138 grains troy. The description I give from recollection. The obverse presented the head of a young man, probably the likeness of the king, his hair bound with a fillet similar to that found on the coins of Menander and Eucratidas; the reverse, Jupiter advancing to the left, holding the thunderbolt in his right hand; on his left arm, the *Ægis*, with the head of Medusa. Below, in the field, a crown of victory; and still lower, a bird, more like a stork than any other, certainly not an eagle: on the sides, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ · ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ. It is of fine work, and in good preservation. I am not aware that any of the principal numismatists of Paris have as yet seen this coin, it having been a very recent importation. My persuasion is, that it should be assigned to the second king of Bactria, called Diodotus by Strabo, the immediate predecessor of Euthydemus. It was purchased for £120, and is destined to a place in the French cabinet.—Yours,

PARVULUS.

SALT MONEY OF ETHIOPIA.—Sir, In your last number there is a communication from Mr. A. Thomson d'Abbadie, on the coins current in Abyssinia, and also noticing the salt money of Ethiopia. That salt cut into certain forms, and of certain quantities, has been long used in Ethiopia as money, we may collect from Ray's Travels, vol. ii. p. 486, published in 1738; and as the notice there given of the subject may not be uninteresting to some of your readers, I beg to hand it you. It is useful to be brought again to the notice of your numismatic readers, as it will prove to them that the relations of former travellers, which may at first sight appear to be impostures, or relations of subjects in which they may have been imposed upon, are not always to be so treated, however strange they may appear to our minds at the present day. The salt money current in Ethiopia 150 years back, or perhaps for ages before then, is confirmed by the recent observations of a modern traveller to be still in use among them: we may consequently infer, that the customs of that people, in other matters, may have been subjected to as little change.

"In trading they make no use of coined money, as the Europeans do, but their money is fifteen or twenty pics of cloth, gold which they give by weight, and a kind of salt, which they reduce into little square pieces, like pieces of soap; and these pass for money. They cut out that salt upon the side of the Red Sea, five or six days' journey from Dangala, as you go from Cairo; and the places where they make it are called A sho."—I am, &c.

FRANCIS HOBLER.

October, 1839.

GOLD TRIENS WITH "DOROVERNIS."*—M. Cartier, in a recent number of the "*Revue Numismatique*," says, "I entirely concur in the opinion of Mr. Akerman, and I hold this triens (Tiers de Sol) to be French, notwithstanding the difficulty of assigning its local appropriation. It is the case with a great number of Merovingian pieces, very legible, but undecided. I find, in the *Geographical Dictionary of Latin Names*, by Chaudon, Dorroernia, Troar Sur-la-Dice, in Normandy (that is, Troarn, three leagues from Caen). I know that the appellation of 'civitas' is an objection to this identity of name; but if in France the name of the town only puzzles us, in England the whole kingdom is an obstacle. The difficulty is certainly less on our side of the Channel. Let us, moreover, observe, that it would be proper still to search beyond the boundaries of France, as it is; towards Tournay, Utrecht, Treves, &c. The difficulty will remain to be overcome by us, with many others, in our Merovingian numismatics."

"However," continues M. Cartier, "M. de Longperier defends his appropriation, and justice obliges us to hear his reasons."

"The piece with Dorovernis," he writes to us, "weighs 25, and not 29 grains, although it resembles the Merovingian money. It is more Roman, more imperial, than our French triens. The name of the moneyer, Eusebius, is entirely Greek."

"Few of these names are found on the Frank money; on the contrary, Greek names are found in the English history. The first Archbishop of Canterbury, Augustin, Laurentius, Mellitus, Justus, Honorius, Theodorus of Tarsus, in Cilicia, have either Greek or Latin names. The word 'civitas,' at full length, is quite an English form. The form Dorovernis, instead of Dorovernum, or Dorovernius, is certainly not found in English documents; but the words Aurelianus, Meldis, Blesianis, Mettis, &c. are in like manner found only on the coins and not in documents (written). Mr. Akerman himself confesses, that if the Saxons did actually strike money, this is just the kind of piece we ought to look for. Now, all the difficulty is to know if the Saxons did or did not strike money; and this enquiry, handled with care by Ruding, has been left too uncertain not to admit a monument so explicit as that before us, as a strong proof in favour of the affirmative."

CASTS OF COINS.—We have been favoured with a copy of the following letter, which details a very novel method of taking casts of ancient and modern coins: we fear, however, that it will open a new field to the forger:—"My dear Sir,—During our conversa-

* *Vile Numismatic Journal*, Vol. II. p. 232.

tion this morning on the subject of taking fac-simile impressions in copper of medallions, coins, &c., you will remember that the idea occurred to me of giving them surfaces of silver or gold, by a similar process, viz. by employing a solution of either of those metals in connexion with the prepared *matrix*, instead of a solution of copper. Turning the subject over in my mind whilst walking home, a thought struck me that a complete medallion, of any kind of metal, might easily be made by the voltaic process, or the medallion might be constructed of different metals, and in a variety of ways, which it would be difficult to imitate by any other process. The following are some of the methods.

Let a matrix of each side of the medallion intended to be copied be made in the usual way, by means of the alloy commonly called *Newton's fusible metal*. The metal may be about one-eighth of an inch thick. To the back of this metal solder one end of a copper wire, and to the other end a piece of zinc, which is afterwards to be amalgamated. The metal in which the matrix is formed is now to be covered with a coating of varnish or wax, leaving bare the matrix only. The wire is also to be covered with varnish, and is to be bent so as to adapt the voltaic metals to their respective places in the vessels holding the liquids employed. In a few hours the matrix will have received a coating of precipitated metal from the solution, which may be either gold or silver, according to the character of the solution. The thickness of the precipitated coating will depend upon the time. When the coating is supposed to be of a sufficient thickness, remove the solution of the silver, or the gold, as the case may be, and replace it by a solution of the sulphate of copper; and in the course of a few days you will have a considerable thickness of copper precipitated on the silver coating in the matrix. These two metals will adhere firmly together so as to be one piece. When this semi-medallion is removed from the matrix, it will have a copper body, with a silver face. Its reverse may be formed by proceeding in the same manner with the matrix made from the opposite face of the original medallion; and when the process is completed, the flat copper sides may be neatly soldered together, so as to form a complete medallion similar to the original.

By a similar process, a complete medallion may be formed, having a gold surface on one side, and a silver one on the other.

Another beautiful variation may be accomplished by the following process:—Imagine that we wanted a medallion whose prominent parts should be gold, and the rest silver—the head of *Newton*, for instance, with its motto to be of gold. Varnish with wax every other part of the matrix, and put it in galvanic action in a solution of gold. In a few hours the head and motto will be formed in gold. Now remove the gold solution, and clean the

matrix of its wax varnish. This done, put the matrix in voltaic action in a solution of silver, and the face of the medallion will now be filled up with silver. If the body of the medallion is to be of silver, the action may be continued for three or four days; but if the body is to be copper, proceed, as before directed, with a solution of copper.

Similar processes give infinite scope to the ingenious in varying and ornamenting this class of voltaic productions.

I am, my dear sir, yours very truly,

W. STURGEON.

Westmoreland Cottage, Peckham, Dec. 2, 1839.

To the Rev. J. B. Reade, &c. &c. &c.

DISCOVERY OF COINS.—The workmen employed by Messrs. Tanner, brothers, in excavating the bed of the river, at their paper mills, Cheddar, Somerset, have lately discovered a considerable number of ancient coins, chiefly Roman, some of the Constantine family.

GOLD COIN OF ALLECTUS.—Another coin of this usurper, in gold, and of the "pax" type, has recently been discovered in London, and is now in the collection of the British Museum.

COINS OF SAINT OMER.—M. Alex. Hermand, of Saint Omer, a very zealous antiquary and numismatist, has recently put forth a work entitled, "*Recherches sur les Monnaies, Medailles, et Jetons, dont la ville de Saint Omer a été l'objet*," illustrated by nine plates of coins and medals struck in that town from the earliest period to our own times.

MINES IN RUSSIA.—The account of the precious metals obtained from the mines in Russia, in 1836, was, says the *Suabian Mercury*, as follows; viz. from the mines of the Ural, Altai, and Nertschinsk:—Gold, 346 poods, or 27,724½ marks; platina, 118 poods, or 9,440 marks; silver, 1,212 poods, or 96,968 marks. If we estimate platina to be equal in value to five times its weight of silver, and gold sixteen times the value of its weight in silver, the marks of silver being taken at 14 dollars Prussian currency, we shall have—

	Dollars.
Value of the gold . . .	6,210,288
„ „ platina . . .	660,800
„ „ silver . . .	1,357,552
Total . . .	8,228,640

The gold and platina are chiefly obtained from mines belonging to private persons, the silver from the crown mines.

AMONG the illustrations of CROSBY HALL, for 1840, we are glad to see the announcement of a premium of ten guineas for the best design for a medal connected with the fine arts, and bearing reference more especially to architecture and sacred music.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We shall be happy to see the silver coin of Constantius, with P·LON in the exergue, referred to by Mr. Skaife.

Will Mr. Fairless have the goodness to inform us how a packet may be forwarded to him at Hexham. We find that we are unable to forward it ourselves, without the heavy expense of carriage.

We should have replied to the gentleman at La Rochelle who has been so good as to address to us a letter on the subject of some pennies of the Black Prince, but *have been unable to decipher his name!*

Mr. Francis has our thanks for his kind communication. Any of the promised memoranda, though not immediately available, may some day be found useful.

T. H. W.'s coin is a Nuremburg token.

G. D. A coin of Nero. The type is very common.

Mr. Smithers had better procure Cousinery's able Essay on the Coins of the Achaian League: it may be obtained in Paris for six francs.

Our readers will see by an advertisement, that the works of Mr. Millingen may be obtained in London: they are indispensable to the student of Greek coins.

Tyro had better apply to some dealer in coins of known probity.

We are of opinion with J. S., that it is lamentable to find a writer at the present day perpetuating the gross absurdities of the Pegge and Stukeley school of antiquaries. "There is," says an author of antiquity, "a secret propensity in the block-heads of one age to admire those of another." Of the truth of this axiom we have daily evidence.

B. Ruding, accurate and pains-taking, has given himself much trouble to shew the false reasoning of the Rev. Edward Davies on British coins; but we have recently been referred

to a work, entitled, "Britannia after the Romans," containing quotations from that visionary theorist, coupled with an attempt to shew that these pieces are not coins, but *Gnostic* or *Mithraic tokens*! This surpasses the wild reveries of the author of the "Medallick History of Carausius," and the crazy speculations of Pegge!

We trust M. Bergmann has received our letter.

W. W. A coin of Gordianus Pius. The head on the reverse is that of Abgarus, King of Edessa.

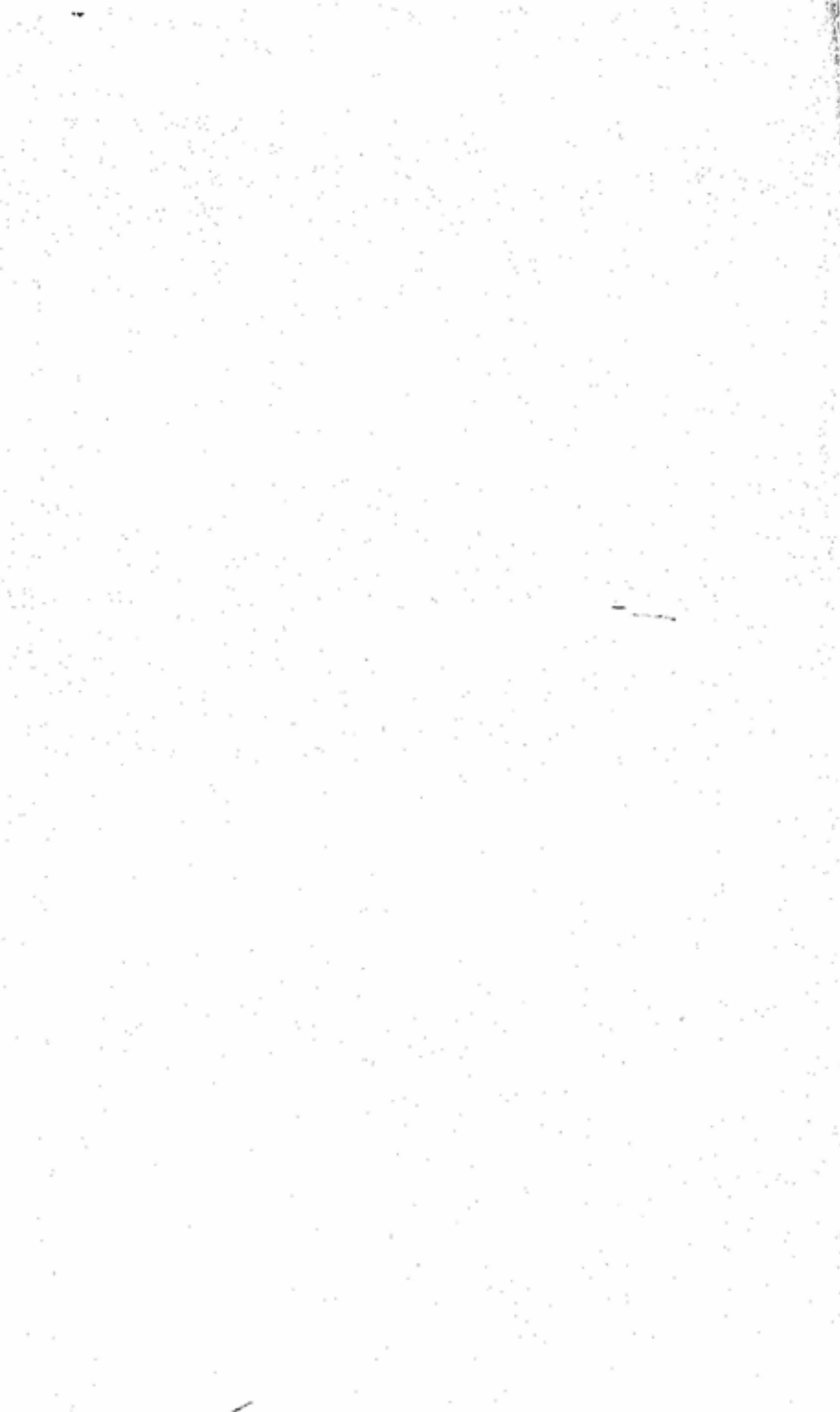
R. There are no *brass* coins of Otho with *Latin* legends. The piece referred to is a very common modern forgery, imitated from the denarius of that emperor.

Δ. Pinkerton's "Essay on Medals" is a very amusing book, but his estimations of the rarity of coins, and of their probable value, are only calculated to mislead.

H. We have heard many complaints of the system to which our correspondent alludes, and are only waiting for a fitting opportunity to denounce it. We, however, take leave to remind H. that a *libel* is not necessarily a *falsehood*.

O. C., Manchester. Roman and Greek coins are not "medals." The term *medal* is altogether inappropriate, and is a piece of affectation which we hope to see banished entirely from our numismatic vocabulary. An eminent numismatist is of opinion that the term "medal" was first improperly applied by the early French writers to the large brass Roman coins, which, on account of their size and beauty, were considered as *medals* rather than money. The only pieces which can, with propriety, be termed medals, are those, the weight of which, as well as the size, are not multiples or divisions of the current coins; but these, by a similar fancy, have been termed medalions, after the Italian *medaglioni*.

J. J., Liverpool. No. He who collects coins solely on account of their rarity, without regard to their historical interest, will never make a numismatist. The mechanical knowledge of the dealer may be soon acquired, but the study of even one series is not so easily got through as our correspondent imagines.



WULFRED.



R



1



R



2

OSBERT.



R



1



R



2

XXXII.

ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE COINS OF THE
ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

ABOUT the year 779, Offa, King of Mercia, obtained a signal victory over the Kentish men at Otteford;¹ and, for nearly the quarter of a century after this date, we find that the sovereigns of Mercia exercised great authority in the kingdom of Kent. With a view to the aggrandizement of his own dominions, Offa contrived, in 785, that the primacy should be removed from Canterbury, and influenced Pope Adrian I., by large presents, to confer the pall on Eadulf, Bishop of Lichfield. Jaenbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, for a long time resisted earnestly this unjust usurpation of his rights, and, for that reason, was deprived of the greater part of his temporalities by Offa. It was not, however, until the reign of Coenwulf, and the commencement of the ninth century, that the pall was restored to Aethilheard, Jaenbert's successor.

Jaenbert, advanced to the primacy A. D. 763, and Aethilheard 790, are the first prelates of whom coins have descended to the present times; and these, though excessively rare, must be considered doubly valuable from the light which they throw upon the history of the age which produced them. A silver penny, figured in Ruding's 12th Plate, is the only relic we possess of the mint of Jaenbert, and this presents us with his name and title on the one

¹ See Holinshed, p. 646, vol. i. Edit. 1807.

side, and those of Offa on the other, thus clearly indicating the power to which he was subject. The type of this curious piece differs so much from those coins of Offa, which appear to have been minted at the close of his reign, that there is no obstacle to the supposition that it was issued before the year in which Jaenbert was deprived of his metropolitan dignity.

We are acquainted with one other coin only, issued from the prelatical mint in the reign of Offa, and bearing, as on the last, the name and title of that prince. On the reverse we observe AEDILHEARD PONTIFEX, (not *Archiepiscopus*), which is perfectly consistent with history, since this prelate did not acquire a right to the title of *Archbishop* until the reign of Coenwulf. Accordingly we have three other coins (Ruding, Pl. XII. XIII.), on all of which we observe the name and title of Coenwulf; and on their reverses Aethilheard is, for the first time, dignified with the title of *Archbishop*.² Before quitting this part of the subject, I will remark, that a coin of Eadbert of Kent (Ruding, Pl. III. Fig. 2) has been supposed to bear the name of Jaenbert. Aethilheard died in 803, and was succeeded by

Wulfred. After an interval of twenty years, we again meet with coins of the Primates of Canterbury. In 805, Baldred usurped the Kentish throne, and maintained his power for eighteen years. Towards the end of his reign, he became unpopular, and the disaffection of his subjects rendered him a feeble adversary to Egbert of Wessex, by whom he was overcome in 823, and with him perished the

² Dr. Pegge, in his "Assemblage of Coins," &c., has noticed, although he does not explain, the occurrence of the title *Pontifex*, instead of *Archiepiscopus*, on this coin. With respect to the history of Offa's oppression of Jaenbert, and the restoration of the pall to the see of Canterbury, he is particularly inaccurate.

independence of Kent. We will now enquire what reference the prelatial coins have to the history of this eventful period.

In Ruding's Pl. XIII., we have several coins marked "*uncertain*." Two of these present, on the obverse, a head, similar to that on the coins of Baldred, or of Egbert, surrounded by the names of moneyers, with their designations of office:—SVVEFNERD, who worked for Baldred, and SIGESTEF, who was employed by Cuthred, Baldred's predecessor, both of which appear on the Kentish money of Egbert. On the reverse of each is DOROBERNIA CIVITAS, disposed in lines across the field of the coin; and this reverse occurs on another piece in the same plate, on the obverse of which we observe the portrait of an archbishop, instead of that of a king. On a penny of this latter type in the Pembroke Collection, the moneyer is SÆBERT, a name which is only found on the money of Archbishop Wulfred. On a fourth coin, with the head of a king on the obverse, and the moneyer's name repeated on each side, the name of the mint is expressed on the reverse in a manner precisely similar to that on a penny of Baldred, No. 1, Pl. III. The only probable hypothesis respecting the origin of these coins is this—that they were issued in Kent, after the expulsion of its last sovereign, some of them by Egbert, others by Wulfred; that the former, who seems to have proceeded cautiously in taking possession of the kingdom, omitted all mention of his name thereon, from a fear of irritating his new subjects; the latter did so from deference to the power of Egbert.

Whether, after this period, the Archbishops of Canterbury were appointed by the Kings of Wessex as regents of Kent, the ancient chronicles do not inform us; but it may be presumed from the fact, that a series of coins, issued

under the authority of those archbishops, commences at the era of the overthrow of the Kentish monarchy, and is continued, with but few interruptions, contemporaneous with the regal suites of Wessex, Mercia, and East Anglia, till the time when, after the conquest of the Danes, all the provinces south of the Humber owned the supremacy of the immortal Alfred.

The following seems to me the most correct arrangement of the coins of Wulfred:—

No. 1.—A coin in the British Museum. *Obv.*—Portrait with the name and title of Wulfred.

R.—SVVEFNERD MONETA. In the arrangement of its reverse, this coin exactly resembles No. 1 of Baldred (*Ruding Pl. III.*), and No. 3 of the uncertain pieces in *Pl. XIII.* The moneyer's name is new, as belonging to Wulfred.

Ruding, Pl. XIII., No. 3. Portrait, differing from the last.

R.—DOROVERNIA CIVITAS, in three lines across the field, as on some of the uncertain coins before noticed. To these the next in succession may be



No. 2.—Which only differs from that figured in

Ruding, Pl. XIII., No. 1, in having the portrait of Wulfred confined within the circle of the legend. Both have the same moneyer's name, and the mint expressed in a complicated monogram on the reverse.

Ditto *Pl. XIII., No. 2*, is the only one remaining. We remark that on this piece the name of the City of Canterbury is, for the first time, written *Dorovernia*.

On these pieces we have observed, that the Archbishop is always represented full-faced, and clothed in pontifical vestments. On No. 3 of Wulfred, and No. 4 of the uncertain coins in *Pl. XIII.*, the clerical tonsure is distinctly portrayed; and it is probable that the singular head-dress on all the other coins of Wulfred and Ceolnoth, is intended to represent the same. A similar representation occurs on some papal coins of this period; and from this source it is probable that the design of some of the prelatical coins of

Canterbury, in the days of Wulfred, and his successor, were derived. *Feologild*, Wulfred's successor, enjoyed his dignity during the short space of four months, and was succeeded by *Ceolnoth*, A. D. 830. Of this prelate we have an extensive series of coins, presenting a great variety of types, many of which are distinguished by some peculiarity which is also found on the West Saxon currency. They may be arranged as follows:—

- No. 3.—Has on the reverse a monogram similar to that on Ruding, Pl. XIII., No. 7, but bearing a closer resemblance than this last to that which we find on the coins of Wulfred. It is, in fact, only a different form containing the same letters. These two I have little hesitation in placing at the head of the series.
- Ditto Pl. C.,³ No. 14. On the reverse of this, we have a monogram, the same as that which appears on several coins of Egbert. See Pl. XIV., figs. 2 and 3.
- Ditto Pl. XIII., Nos. 5 and 6—Pl. C., No. 15. We have now to notice a class of coins which exhibit, on the reverse, the monogram of Christ—, on some specimens so differently represented that the original idea seems lost. Perhaps the most curious of these, is that figured No. 5 in Pl. XIII. On this piece we have the ecclesiastical costume of the period so minutely portrayed, as even to represent distinctly the crosslets on the Archbishop's pall. The monogram  appears on a coin of Ethelwulf, A. D. 836 (see Pl. XXX., fig. 12). It will be remarked, that all the coins of this prelate above described, have the name *Cialnoth*; and it seems probable that these were issued during the first six years of his primacy.

From a consideration of the moneyers' names, and the execution of the coins, it is probable that a considerable interval must have elapsed before the pieces were minted which will next come under our notice; and that, during

³ A supplemental plate to the 3rd edition.

that interval, Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, issued from the mint of Canterbury, besides others, the coins engraved in Ruding, Pl. XIV., No. 4, XV., No. 5, and XXX., Nos. 19, 20, 21.⁴ But to resume—

Ruding, Pl. XIII., No. 1.—The type of the reverse, and the style of the workmanship on the obverse of this coin, correspond exactly with those of Ethelwulf and Ethelbert—Pl. XIV., No. 2, and Pl. XV., Nos. 1 and 2. This is the first piece on which this prelate's name is *Ceolnoth*; and of this type were most of his coins found at Dorking.

Ditto Pl. XIII., No. 2.—With a fantastic device on the reverse; and Nos. 3 and 4, distinguished by having the word *EIVITAS* in the angles of a cross, must be nearly cotemporary with the last. The portrait of *Ceolnoth*, and the spelling of his name, are the same on all; and on the three last we have the name of his mint, *Dorovernia*, legibly expressed for the first time.

We have now two coins only to examine, the last which we possess of *Ceolnoth*. One is

No. 4.—On this we have, as usual, the full-faced portrait of the Archbishop, whilst, on the other—

Ruding, Pl. XIII., No. 8, we meet with the profile of a king, probably Ethelred. The reverses of these are similar to those of Ethelred, and of Burgred of Mercia. On all these later coins, the Archbishop's name is uniformly *Ceolnoth*.

An additional argument in favour of the arrangement I have adopted, is derived from an examination and com-

⁴ We are informed that Ethelwulf, contenting himself with the government of Wessex, committed to his brother Athelstan the kingdoms of Kent, Essex, &c. We find Ethelstan styled *King of Kent*; but whether he coined money in his own name, or whether the coins above-mentioned were issued by him in the name of his brother, it is foreign to our present purpose to inquire.

parison of the moneyers' names on the several classes. A large number of the coins of Ceolnoth was found at Dorking, among which were specimens of the types figured in Ruding, Pl. XIII., Nos. 5, 6, 7, which I have supposed the earliest of his mintage, and of Nos. 1, 3, 4, which I have assigned to a later period. On the former, the moneyers' names are—BIORNŌD, SVVEBHEARD, & VVINHERE. Of these, the first worked for Egbert and Ethelwulf, and the second, may be the same as *Swefnard*, a moneyer of Egbert. The names which occur on the other types are EÐELVALD, HEREBEARHT, and LIABINEG, which also occur on coins of Ethelbert, as does HEBELA, who also worked for Ethelwulf; BIARNRED, BIARNVLF, and LIALMOD, moneyers of Alfred; and TOLGA, a name which appears again on No. 8, Pl. XIII.

Of *Ethered*, who, in 870, succeeded Ceolnoth, only one coin has reached our times; but this, in beauty of execution, is equalled by few, and surpassed by none of the age in which it appeared. Like the last coin of Ceolnoth, it bears on its obverse the effigy of a king, surrounded by the name and title of Ethered. Its reverse, and the name of the moneyer, correspond exactly with a fragment of a unique coin of Alfred in the British Museum.

The coins of the Primates of Canterbury, after this period, possess but little interest. Of Plegmund, A.D. 888, four coins are extant, all of which bear some resemblance to the money of Alfred. After these, we do not possess a single coin as evidence that the privilege of coining was enjoyed by, as it was undoubtedly granted to, the several prelates who, before the conquest, occupied the see of Canterbury.

L. Y. H.

XXXIII.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE EARLY LYDIAN MONEY,
AND AN ATTEMPT TO FIX THE CLASSIFICA-
TION OF CERTAIN COINS TO CROESUS.

- No. 1.—Forepart of a lion facing that of a bull.
R. Two indented squares. AV. 3. Weight, grs. 125.
- 2.—Another bearing precisely the same devices on both sides. AR. 5. Weight, grs. 161.
- 3.—Three others similar—AR. 3. Weight, grs. 80, 81, and $83\frac{1}{4}$.
- 4.—Another similar—. AR, $\frac{3}{4}$. Weight, grs. $11\frac{3}{4}$.

The Lydian kings are renowned in history for their wealth; and in all ages they have been accounted the first who struck gold and silver money in Asia. Unfortunately for the elucidation of this subject, the practice of inscribing coins with a legend, was not in use at that remote period; and it appears also, that the type with which their coins were impressed, did not, as on the Persian money, represent any particular symbols, by which they might be identified with certainty. That the Lydians did strike money, is amply testified by the most respectable authorities, among whom may be cited Herodotus, Xenophon of Colophon, Eustathius, and Pollux;¹ no doubt therefore can exist of the fact: but it is, at the same time, exceedingly problematical whether the Lydian coins were really the first struck in Asia; for, judging from the monuments of

¹ Herodotus lib. 5. cap. 98—Xenophon-Coloph. in Jul. Pollux Onomast. lib. 9. cap. 6. Sigm. 83. p. 1063.—Heraclides de Politis p. 521. Eustathius, Comment. ad Dioyns. Perieget. p. 149, col. 2.

this class which have descended to us, the most ancient appear to be those supposed to have been struck by the Greek colonists of Ionia, Aeolia, and Mysia. It is, however, by no means impossible that Lydian coins may still come to light of their earlier kings — predecessors of Croesus. Under which of these states, or at what epoch of the Lydian monarchy, coinage commenced, is not easily to be determined. Spanheim has attributed a Stater in Electrum to Alyattes, father of Croesus; but he is evidently in error; and as Pollux mentions a description of coin, which he calls Staters of Croesus, it may be inferred that the coins he alludes to owed their origin to Croesus himself; as several instances may be cited of coins being called after the name of the sovereign in whose reign they were first struck.

In attributing the coins above described to Croesus, king of Lydia, I shall probably incur the charge of presumption from many numismatists: but should their sentiments on the subject not coincide with mine, they cannot accuse me of disturbing a certain classification; for these coins, like all others whose attribution is doubtful, have been repeatedly transferred from one place to another by every numismatic author who has had occasion to advert to them. Some writers have assigned them to Acanthus in Macedonia, on account of the type of the Lion and the Bull—symbols used on the money of that city; Pellerin, to Salamis, in Cyprus, from the affinity of the type to that of a coin of Samos, which he has erroneously classed to Salamis; and Sestini, who has published several of various magnitudes, attributes them to the Island of Samos, for the same reason as Pellerin. This being the last theory, it is of course followed at the present time by most medallists.

The celebrated and very enlightened antiquary, Barthe-

lemy observes, that it is probable that the coins of Croesus would be of the description called *anepigraphæ*, or without legend—that they would not bear the effigy of the prince, and would be executed in a style similar to the ancient Persian money.² His surmises are perfectly correct, if the classification I propose is admitted; and the affinity which Barthelemy supposes is not at all surprising, when it is considered that the Persians and Lydians were bordering nations, and that active communication between the people of the two countries must have existed from the earliest period. Herodotus mentions that the coins struck by Darius, and from him called Darics, were famous for the extraordinary purity of the gold used in their fabrication,³—to which those existing bear ample testimony. The Lydian coins, or those I presume to be of Lydia, of the same metal, appear to be equally free from alloy: the weight also coincides sufficiently,—the Darics weighing from 127 to 129½ grains; and the Lydian coins 124 to 126½; which proves that they were old didrachms of the Attic Standard, as corresponding nearly with the Athenian *χρουσους*. Josephus mentions that there were gold coins of Croesus, which weighed four drachms,—so that we have evidence that the Lydians had a larger money. Indeed one of these tetradrachms came under my notice in 1819 at Constantinople.

In opposition to the opinion I have advanced, that the coins in question are of Croesus, some of my friends have urged that the oldest Darics appear to be of higher antiquity: and this argument it would be difficult to repel, if Darius really was the first who issued the peculiar description of coin known by the name of Darics; but I do not

² Barthelemy, *Fragts.* tom. ii. p. 255.

³ Herodotus in *Melp.* cap. 164.

admit that to be the case, and at some future time, when I have occasion to speak of this class of coins, I shall offer some cogent reasons for believing that they belong to a much more ancient period than is assigned to them by Herodotus. Neither is the comparative execution of the Lydian and Persian money a fair criterion for judging of their respective antiquity; for the arts had doubtless attained much greater perfection amongst the Lydians than they had in Persia, even at a later period than the Persian conquest of Lydia. The same connexion which has been pointed out between the gold coins of Persia and Lydia, may also be remarked in those of silver, in the fabrication of which another standard is employed: the silver Persian coins, with the type of the archer, weigh about 83 grains; whilst the Lydian I have weighed, vary from 81 to 83, and the larger of these latter described in the list which precedes under No. 2, weighs 161 grains. I lay some stress on this connexion, because I have never discovered a similar difference between the gold and silver coinage of any other ancient country—the same standard being invariably used in both metals. This circumstance in itself is important, as the money in both cases must in all probability have been struck by two people, intimately connected with each other by customs and interests.

Having shown from ancient authors, and from probability, that our coins agree with what might have been expected of the money of the kings of Lydia, I shall now offer a few reflections which may be deduced from the coins themselves. Amongst these, my observations on the localities where the coins are found, are important,—particularly as a residence of more than twenty years very near to, and a frequent intercourse with, the places within the boundaries of the old Lydian territories, enables me to speak with certainty; and the result will be found most

fully to justify the classification I propose. In four separate instances where those of gold have reached me, one was found at Casabá, a village not far from Sardis, and the others from places still nearer the ruins of the ancient Lydian capital. In silver, the examples are almost endless, as more than one hundred have been brought to me at different periods; and in every instance, where the truth could be elicited, they were discovered within a circle of 30 miles from the same capital;—this then is sufficient to satisfy those who would class them to Acanthus, Salamis, or Samos; since, although my intercourse with those places has been equally frequent, I have never seen a single specimen among the coins brought from those countries.

Very different from coins successively issued through a long period of time, and of which their relative dates may be approximately fixed by the style of their execution, those under consideration have this singular peculiarity,—that they all appear nearly of the same age. Neither in the workmanship of the principal type, nor in the form of the indented squares on the reverse is any material difference to be observed. This circumstance, however, is highly favourable to my hypothesis; for if these coins originated with Croesus, as the expressions of Pollux would lead us to suppose, they of course ceased to be struck at his captivity, and when the Lydian kingdom no longer existed. Croesus succeeded to the throne of his father (Alyattes) in the first year of the 55th Olympiad, or before Christ 559 years; and fourteen years later he was taken prisoner by Cyrus; and the Lydian monarchy was at an end.⁴ Thus all these coins must have been struck within the short space of fourteen years, which accounts in the most satisfactory manner for the resemblance they bear to

⁴ Larcher's Chronology is followed.

each other, since but little improvement could have occurred in the art of engraving in so short a period.

Considering, therefore, 1st. the fabric of these coins, which corresponds with the period when Croesus ruled in Lydia: 2dly. the places where they are constantly found, within a limited circle—of which Sardis, the capital of the Lydian kingdom, forms the centre: 3dly. the numbers that have reached us, all similar in style and type: 4thly. the similitude they bear in their weight, both as regards the silver and gold, to the Persian money;—from a review, I say, of all these considerations, the conclusion becomes inevitable, that these coins must have been issued by a rich and powerful Asiatic prince of that age, in a country whose independence was of short duration; and to whom can these particulars apply except to Croesus?

With regard to the devices on these singular coins, little remains of the history of the Lydian kingdom, from which we can expect to derive a satisfactory explanation. There are, however, several striking points of analogy. On early money, the Lion is a favourite symbol. On the coins of Cyzicus that animal very probably alluded to the worship of Cybele. It may have the same meaning here, for Cybele was venerated at Sardis, as we are informed by Herodotus; or if not Cybele, a goddess whose attributes were similar, and who is probably the same as is mentioned by Stephanus, by the name of *Ma*. Herodotus positively says, when speaking of the destruction of Sardis, by the Greeks,—that the temple of Cybele, the tutelar goddess of the place, was burnt upon the occasion,⁵—an event which served as a pretext, when Xerxes invaded Greece, for the burning of the temples of those cities which fell into his power. The same historian informs us, that the figure of a Lion of gold

⁵ Herodotus, lib. 5. cap. 102.

was amongst the presents sent by Croesus to Delphi,⁶ when he consulted the oracle of Apollo. There is another passage in ancient history, which shows that the Lion had some connexion with Lydia,—where Herodotus says that a Lion was the offspring of Metes (one of the last kings of Lydia of the race of the Heraclidae), and a concubine. On this occasion, the famous Telmessian divines were consulted; and Metes was ordered by them to carry it round the walls of Sardis, which would render the city impregnable.⁷ It was at a part of the wall opposite to Tmolus (where, by its natural strength, no danger could be apprehended, and where, in consequence, the Lion was not carried), that the Persians under Cyrus entered and reduced the city. The passage, however, is rendered differently by translators.—Beloe has imagined that the son of Metes, by his concubine, was a human being, whose name was Leon; whilst Larcher favours the opinion that a Lion is meant by the historian. He remarks, in a note on the passage, that the absurdity of the idea of a woman giving birth to a Lion, caused him to reflect a long time whether Herodotus' meaning was not rather that the child was named Leon. But after considering that, in the text, the Lion is twice repeated,—that Herodotus was exceedingly superstitious, and ignorant, like all those of his time, of natural history,—and that, had there been no prodigy, there would have been no occasion to have consulted the Telmessian priests,—he was determined to adopt the latter opinion. There can be little hesitation in admitting the acuteness and justness of Larcher's remarks; and thus there is no emblem that could better suit the Lydian money than this of the Lion,—the protecting genius, and type of their power and independence, as declared by the oracle; and we know that many other ancient cities

⁶ Herodotus, lib. 1. cap. 50. ⁷ Idem, lib. 1. cap. 80.

had some prodigy of the kind mixed up with their earlier history, which very frequently was commemorated on their money, or other monuments.

The Bull forming the other half of the type (if not referring to some similar tradition) was used by the ancients as allegorical of a river, and might be intended here to represent the Pactolus—famous for its golden sands; and which, running through the Agora of Sardis⁸ might have been considered, with the Citadel perambulated by the Lion, an additional protection for the city. I should prefer, however, considering this symbol (the Bull) as allusive also to the Lydian goddess *Ma*, or Cybele; for we learn from Stephanus,⁹ that the Bull was offered by the Lydians as a sacrifice to her; and the city of Mastaura, in Lydia, we are told, took its name from this religious ceremony. “Mastaura, urbs Lydiæ, a Ma, quæ Rheam sequebatur, cui Jupiter Bacchum nutriendum dedit. Rhea etiam vocabatur Ma; et ipsi apud Lydos taurus sacrificabatur, a qua urbi nomen.”

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, 9th February, 1840.

XXXIV.

ON SOME COINS CONNECTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF GALATIA.

BY SAMUEL BIRCH, ESQ.

*Assistant in the Depart. of Antiq. Brit. Mus., Assist. Sec. for the English
Section of the Archaeological Institute of Rome.*

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Jan 30, 1840.]

SINCE the last communication which I had the honour of laying before the Society, two additional coins of Galatia,

⁸ Chandler Trav. in Asia Minor, pag. 225.

⁹ Steph. Byz. v. *Μασταυρα*; and Lenormant, Etude de la Religion Phrygienne de Cybèle; Nouvelles Annales de l'Institut Archéologique, pag. 223.

which are, I believe, unedited, have fallen under my notice in the National Cabinet; one is of the Trocmi.

Obv.—ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ. Nike, or Victory, gradient to the left, holding in her right hand a crown, and in her left a palm branch.

R.—ΤΡΟΚΜΩΝ. Laurelled bearded head to the left. Æ.
iiiij. $\frac{1}{2}$. (British Museum.)

Now, I prefer this arrangement to what I have formerly published in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. II. p. 169, for the imperial types read Σεβαστηνων ¹τροκμων, Σεβαστηνων Τεκτοσαγων ΣΕ[βαστηνων] ΤΡ[οκμων] Ταυιανων; and this, I think, justifies the placing of the apparent obverse last. It appears, that M. Allier deHauteroche had previously doubted the existence of the Sebasteni, but had assigned the medals bearing the legend Σεβαστηνων to Ancyra, owing to the inscription referred to in Tournefort. I do not yet appreciate the evidence which assigns these coins to Ancyra, for the decree of the district would naturally be registered at its capital, and the Trocmi bear the same appellation. It is more probable, that the whole province of Galatia may have had the epithet applied to it than a particular town, and the coins which I have cited with ΣΕ[βαστηνων] ΤΡΟ[κμων] ΤΑΟΥΙΑΝΩΝ, seem to indicate—of the Tavians of the Trocmi, of the Sebasteni, or of the Augustan Trocmi. Now Tavium was the capital of the Trocmi, and the expression can hardly imply a triple alliance. This detail, which may appear tedious, is called for to settle the question of the Sebasteni; for if we admit this name to be that of a Galatian division, the coins must refer to alliances entered into between the states. Municipal flattery generally

¹ Mionnet, iv. and Supp. viii. 640.

² Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. iii. pp. 179 sq. who hesitates between ΣΕ[ουηριανων] and ΣΕ(βαστηνων) nisi fortè legendum. This question is now settled.



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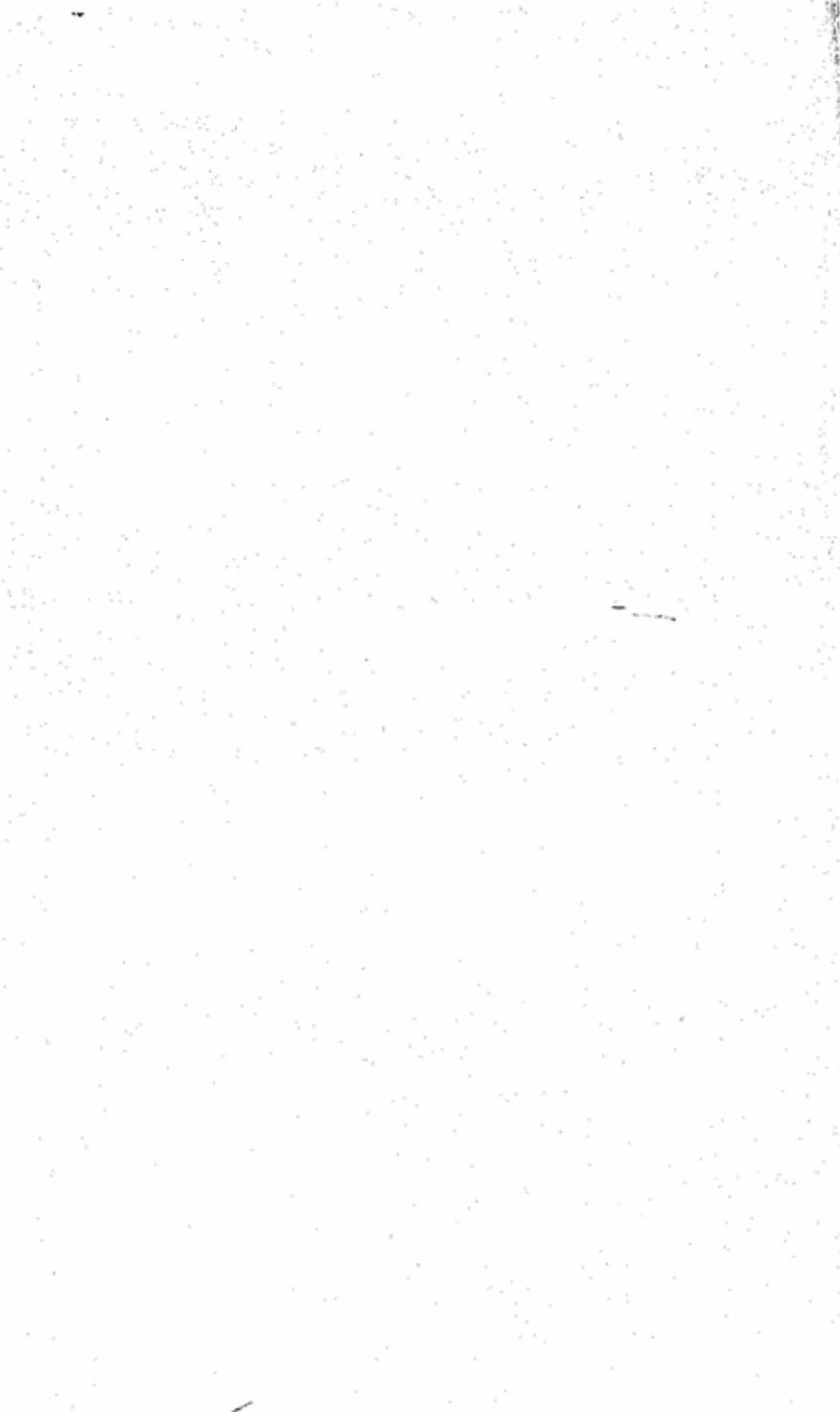
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placed their imperial appellations first, and *Ιουλιῶν τῶν καὶ Λαοδικεῶν*, "The Julians," *alias* "The Laodiceans," was used by the neighbouring state of Laodicea of Phrygia; *Καίσαρεων*, "The Cæsareans" was also applied by the Trallians to themselves; and numerous instances of the like formula occur, which were probably copied from the Latin manner of expressing it, as *Coloniæ Augustæ*, *Troadis*, &c. This is an additional argument in favour of the original supposition. The coin described may be considered as one of those in which a relation exists between the obverse and reverse, for the evidence of the others points out that the head is that of Zeus, or Jupiter; and the reverse alludes to his type of *νικηφόρος*, or Victory-bearer, so common on the currency of Alexander the Great. Yet the Galatian coins generally present the seated types of the Zeus Keraunios, with the eagle before him. The analogy, however, of those bearing Victory on the reverse, to the head on the obverse, is not limited to Galatia. The coins of Side, in Pamphylia, in the same manner, bear the head of Pallas Athene, and the *Νίκη*, on the reverse, indicating her type to be the Pallas Athene Nikephoros. As the territory of the Trocmi was the most fertile of the portions which had fallen to the Galatians,³ this confirms the opinion which I had previously expressed with regard to a coin edited by me from the same cabinets; and their capital, Tavium, or Tavia,⁴ was a city of considerable extent, and famous for a colossal bronze statue of Jupiter placed⁵ in a sacred grove, having the right of an asylum. Is it too much to suppose, that the evidence of the present and

³ Cramer Geogr. Descr. of Asia Minor. 8vo. Oxf. 1832. Vol. ii. p. 98.

⁴ Plin. v. 32. Steph. Byz. *Αγκυρα*, Hierocles, p. 96.

⁵ Strabo xii. *Ταυρίον ἐμπόρειον τῶν ταύτη, ὅπου ὁ τοῦ Διὸς κολοσσὸς χαλκοῦς καὶ τέμενος ἄσυλον.*

preceding coin clearly shows, that the type of that Jupiter, like the Olympian, was *Nikephoros*? If a coin of the class, having the inscription *Sebastenon*, belong to the same locality, the same deity, which appears full face on the coin previously published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, represents the god full face, and the others his profile.

The next coin, to which I have the honour of calling the attention of the Society, is as follows:—

Obv.—Protome of the Deus Lunus, to the right.

R.—CEBACTHNΩN. Hugia standing looking to the left, and dressed in an ample peplum; in her right hand a snake, which feeds out of a patera in her left. *Æ.* 4. (*British Museum*). Vid. Pl. fig. 2.

I have considerable doubts, from the fabric of this coin, whether it should rightly be attributed to Galatia or Phrygia; and the style of its execution is undoubtedly not that which usually prevails on the Galatian currency. The worship of the moon was also far more prevalent in Phrygia, and rather borrowed by the Galatians from their neighbours. That of Asclepios also chiefly prevailed in Phrygia, although some mention of the festivals of this deity occurs on the marbles found in the vicinity of Galatia. Pellerin assigns the coins bearing the epithet Σεβαστηνων only upon them to Ancyra of Galatia, on the authority of the inscriptions, as *Ημνητροπολις Γαλατίας σεβαστη Τεκτοσαγων Ανκυρα*; but the medallie authority of two autonomous coins of the Trocmi, which I have published with that of the Tectosages, edited by Eckhel, is against it. The evidence of inscriptions is also considerably in favour of the supposition, that the Sebasteni were not a people of Galatia, although so supposed by Eckhel; and I will add to the chain of deductions in my former paper, the expressions, Σεβαστηνων Θεσσαλων, Σεβαστηνων Λαμειων⁶, which occur as titles of the Thessalians

⁶ Eckh. Doc. Num. Vet. iii. p. 180.

and the Lamians. The figure of Hugiēia refers to Asclepios her father, and the vessel out of which she feeds the snake is the *μετανίπτρον ὑγίειας*, and the *ποτήριον Διὸς Σωτήρος* mentioned by ancient authorities. Her presence on this coin, if Galatian, must refer to the Asclepiac games, called the great Asclepiacs, and celebrated under a Galatarches, or commandant of Galatia, similarly to Asiarches, of the whole of Asia Minor. There are several coins already published, bearing on one side the legend *Σεβαστηνων*, and on the other the *κοινον Γαλατων*. These may indicate alliances between a Phrygian town and the Galatian community, or that the Sebasteni were the same as the Koinon Galaton; while the limitation to Ancyra of these coins is totally inadmissible from the arguments of Eckhel, who justly observes, that Ancyra itself never has the expression *Σεβαστηνων* prefixed to its name, although one inscription mentions *Ημητροπολις της Γαλατίας Σεβαστη Ανκυρα*. But the coins themselves approximate in execution more to those of Phrygia; and the opinion previously expressed, that the Sebastenon is a provincial epithet, is, at all events, worth deeper research, before the single authority of the text of Pliny can be admitted.

A third unedited coin of the Sebasteni, I have also the honour of mentioning from the same collection:—

Obv.—CEBACTOC. Protome of Nero in a paludamentum to right.

R.—IOYAIOC ΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟC...CEBACTHΩN. Zeus Aëtophoros seated, holding a sceptre in his left hand. Æ. 4. (*British Museum*). Vid. Pl. fig. 3.

The space, which has never been properly struck between the OC and CE, deprives us of the opportunity of learning the functions of the local officer, which would have been an additional guide to our research. There is sufficient space for *αρχ*, and then it would have been *αρχιερεὺς*, for we know already of one officer, as *αγωνοθησας δις του τε κοινου των Γαλατων και των ιερων αγωνων των μεγαλων Ασκληπιδων*,

&c.: ἀρχιερεὺς, &c. Γαλαταρχῆς σεβαστοφαντῆς.⁷ My researches have not hitherto been successful in finding out any circumstance connected with the name of Julius Dionysius, who was probably a personage of mere local importance. The⁸ types of Jupiter are far more common to the Galatian currency than the lunar deities, and are connected by traditions already mentioned. I may here correct an error made by me in mentioning the types of Deiotarus, king of this country, which do not bear an eagle grasping thunder, but holding in its talons a sceptre, and the whole placed between two stellated pilei of the Dioscuri.

Since the reading of this Paper before the Society, I have to add the following confirmatory proofs from medallie inscriptions, which are quoted by Cramer in his *Asiatic Geography* from Sestini. The town of Adana, in Cilicia, was called the Hadrianic, from the name of Hadrian, and in honour of this emperor, Ἀδριανῶν Ἀδανέων. Other medals testify that Macrinus also had the honour of his name being affixed to the same state, as Μακρυνιανῶν Ἀδανέων, "the Macrinian Adanians." Were a coin found in this locality, with the Ἀδριανῶν, no reasoning could suppose, with justice, that the Hadrianians were a distinct and separate state, or people. The city of Tarsus¹⁰ again abounds in the epithets, Ἀδριανῆ, Κομοδιανῆ, Σευηριανῆ, Αντωνεινιανῆ, the Hadrianian, Comodian, Severian, and Antoneinian (Caracallian). Such titles might be assumed, upon contested succession, to indicate the faction to which the state

⁷ Eckh. iii. p. 178.

⁸ The alliance of the worship of Jupiter with that of Asclepios and Hygieia, was not uncommon either on sepulchral bas reliefs or inscriptions. "Jovi et Asclepi et Hygoiæ," commences one, quoted by M. Le Bas. *Expédition Française au Morée*. Vol. ii. 114. Fo. Par.

⁹ Vol. ii. p. 350.

¹⁰ Id. loc. cit. p. 347. Kibura was also called Καίσαρεων, or Cæsarean.

belonged; but the honour must have been at least ambiguous, when so freely rendered, although the imperial free towns humbly imitated the degraded mistress of the world, and her contemptible senate. In all these instances, the $\tau\omega\nu$ καὶ, or *alias*, may be implied, although the expressions may be copied from the Latin, Augustanus, Severianus, &c., which came into adoption. Games also derived their names from the emperors; and the Σεβαστειων, or Augustan games, appear intermingled with the Ασκληπειων, or Asclepiacs. Some rare examples occur of towns actually dropping¹¹ for a while their old appellation, by which they had been known for centuries, and resuming, under a different political horizon, their ancient name. From all this evidence, may not the following results be deduced? First, that the coins inscribed Σεβαστηνων do not certainly belong to Ancyra only; secondly, that it is uncertain whether they indicate a separate people or district; thirdly, that they are probably the general currency of the province of Galatia which assumed this name, consequent upon the new arrangements which it received in a geographical point of view about the epoch of Augustus.¹²

PESSINUS.

Obv.—ΑΥΤΟ ΚΑΙ ΑΔΡΙ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΩ ΕΥΣΕ. Head of Antoninus Pius laureated to right.

R.—ΓΑΛ ΤΟΑΙC ΠΕCΚΙΝΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ. Hercules naked, his head and shoulders clothed in the lion's skin, holding in the left hand his bow, and supporting himself by leaning upon his club from under his arm. His club rests upon a bull's head, full face; his right arm is placed on his thigh, looking to the right; behind him is his corytos (bow-case). Æ. 10. (*British Museum.*) Vid. Pl. fig. 4.

Eckhel¹³ very judiciously remarks, that none of the coins

¹¹ Ἐν Ἐλευσῇ, τῇ μετωνομάσμενῃ, Σεβαστῇ, Joseph. Antiq. xvi. c. 4.

¹² Cf. Cellarius Geogr. Galatia and Citation of Tszetszes.

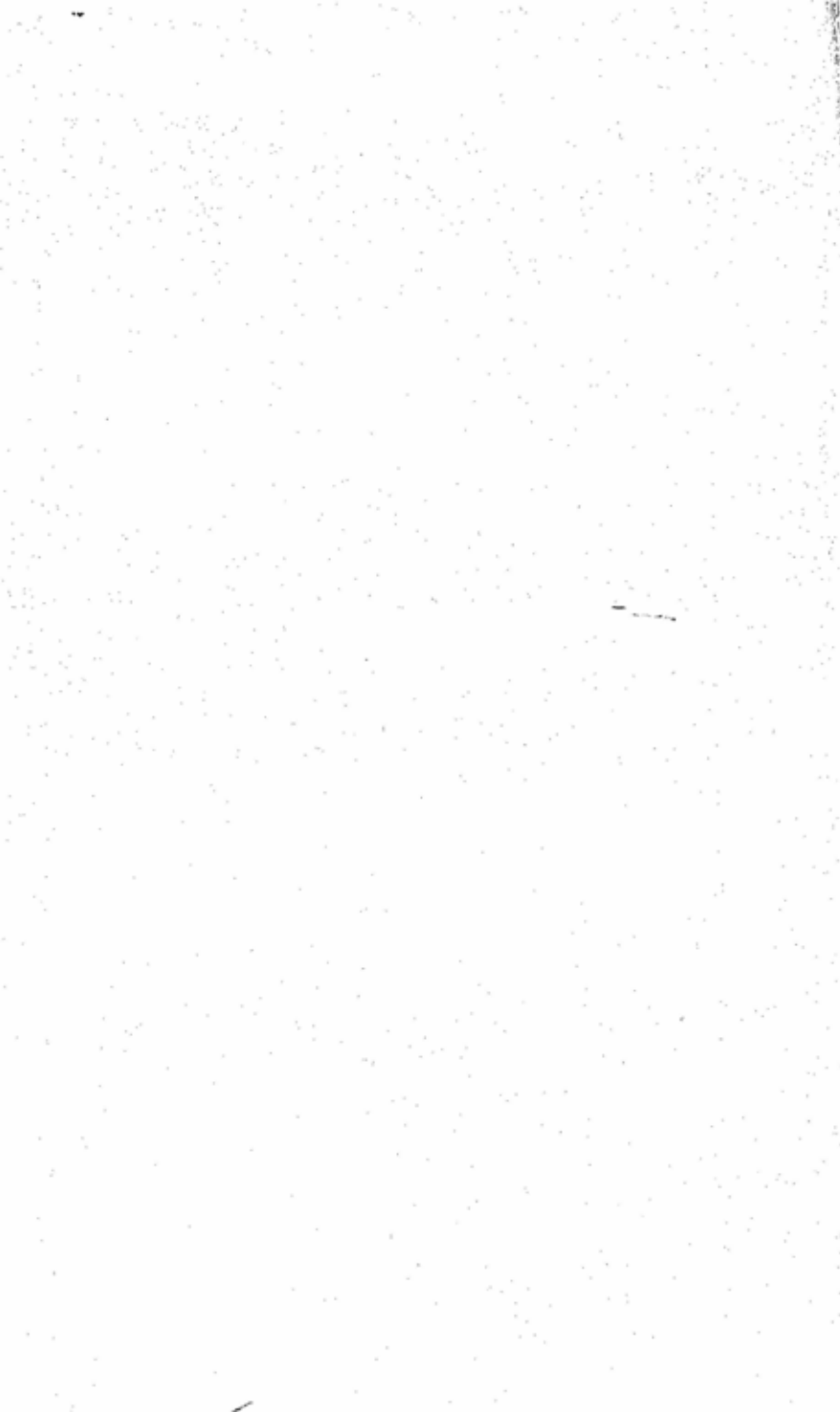
Τὴν Αγκύραν ὃν ἐφημεν, τῆς Γαλατίας εὔρον

Κρίσαι τὸν Οκταονίον Καίσαρα τὸν Ρωμαῖον.—Chil. i. 131.

¹³ Tom. iii. p. 179.

of Pessinus present types having any relation to the local myths of the metropolis of the Tolistobogii. It is indeed rather extraordinary, that some of these, which were of a nature very peculiar, did not exercise the talents, to use such a term, of the provincial artists, the more especially as they bore allusions to the name of the city itself. One of them, with the fall of Icarus, is too far fetched, to concede even to Eckhel the supposition, that it could hint even the appellation of the town; and the present coin, which is evidently a Roman first brass coin in a Greek garb, indicates that the Pessinuntine artists servilely copied the issues of the Roman mint, the very formula of the legend of the obverse being imitated from the Latin *Imperatorī Cæsari Hadriano Antonino Pio*. The expectation which had been entertained, that the inscriptions of the Tolistobogii might, like their confederates, have borne the epithet *Sebasteni*, is not justified by the coin under consideration, for it reads *Γαλατων Τολιστοβογιων Πεσσινουντιων*. The attitude of Hercules is similar to the statue in the Louvre, which represents Hercules resting after his capture of the Cretan bull, the subject of his seventh labour; and the choice of Hercules for the type, probably arose from the previous monarchs of Galatia adopting by preference this deity on their currency, which well suited with the disposition of a warlike race, for the myth of Hercules appears not to have been that of the locality previous to the irruptions of the Gauls. It must, however, be considered as a Roman personification, and copied from some¹⁴ statue then adorning the Capitol of the world, rather than connected with any of those which may have been worshipped at Pessinus.

¹⁴ In the Louvre, vid. *Descript. des Antiques du Musée Royal de Louvre*, Par. M. le Cte. Clarac, Par. 1820. p. 181. No. 432. It is a statue, a copy of the Farnese Hercules of Glycon.





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Drawn & Engraved by H. A. Opp.

ANCIENT BRITISH COINS

FOUND IN SUSSEX.

XXXV.

UNPUBLISHED BRITISH COINS. No. VI.

THE ten remarkable ancient British coins engraved in the accompanying plate, were dug up about twenty years back at Ashdown Forest, Sussex, with as many more, and came immediately into the possession of Dr. G. A. Mantell, by whom they have been kindly communicated to our *Chronicle*.

A glance at the plate will shew, that these pieces differ materially from any hitherto published, the obverses of the five last bearing a head wearing a Grecian helmet, and the workmanship being in very high relief. They are quadruples of Nos. 4 and 5, which are by far the smallest pieces of British origin we have ever seen. They are all convex and concave, and Nos. 2 and 3 are impressed on one side only. Although the last five pieces are evidently of the same type, they are plainly struck from different dies. The whole have, therefore, been engraved, that any peculiarity may not escape the notice of our numismatists. It is worthy of observation, that the ornament above the horse on Nos. 2 and 3 is somewhat similar to that on Mr. Huxtable's coin (No. 2.) in our last plate of British coins.¹ Perhaps no pieces yet discovered more satisfactorily prove the existence of a stamped currency in Britain previous to the arrival of Cæsar. All these coins are certainly formed on the Greek model, and bear not the least resemblance whatever to the money of the Romans. M. Thomsen, keeper of the coins in the Royal Cabinet of Copenhagen, in a communication with which we have

¹ p. 191.

recently been favoured, observes, that those Gaulish and British coins which most resemble the prototype (the money of Philip of Macedon) are doubtless the earliest. This is partly admitted by some of our English numismatists; and though it may not, in *all* cases, be the fact, there are good reasons for believing that such an hypothesis is well grounded. If it may be admitted with regard to the pieces here engraved, they must be referred to a very early period.

These coins have been engraved with the most scrupulous attention to accuracy, and we have merely to subjoin the weights, which are as follow:—

No. 1.	17	grs. <i>gold</i> .	No. 6.	17	grs. <i>silver</i> .
2.	20	grs. <i>gold</i> .	7.	19	grs. <i>silver</i> .
3.	17	grs. <i>brass</i> .	8.	17	grs. <i>silver</i> .
4.	3½	grs. <i>silver</i> .	9.	18	grs. <i>silver</i> .
5.	4	grs. <i>silver</i> .	10.	13	grs. <i>silver</i> .

J. Y. A.

XXXVI.

RESTITUTION TO HISTIÆOTIS, IN THESSALY, OF
SEVERAL COINS HITHERTO CLASSED TO HISTIÆA,
IN EUBCEA.

MY DEAR SIR,

You request me to continue my numismatic observations; I presume, therefore, that the few I have sent you have been to your liking. Shut out from the world as I am in this corner of Asia Minor, my means are much limited; books of reference are not often to be had; and my remarks must, of course, be incomplete and unsatisfactory. On the other hand, I possess advantages not always unimportant,

of observing the localities where particular coins are found, which affords to one resident here a means denied, in a great measure, to the European medallists, of detecting incorrect attributions. I shall, therefore, as my leisure permits, make you acquainted not only with any new discoveries that may come under my notice, but also point out any changes in the classification of coins already known, which may seem necessary.

The object of this letter is to propose the restitution of a number of coins which abound in every collection, and have been classed by all writers to the town of Histiaea, in Eubœa, to Histiaëotis, a province of Thessaly. You know the coins to which I allude; they are as follows:—

Obv.—Head of a Bacchante, crowned with grapes and ivy leaves, wearing earrings and a necklace.

Rev.—ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ. A female sitting on the prow of a galley; beneath is a trident. Æ. 3. Weight, 35½ grs. (See Mionnet, Tom. ii. p. 308).

I have selected one coin only, because the principal types are the same, and they only differ from each other in the accessory symbols, or in the position of the letters of the legend. There exists also a tetradrachm bearing the same type,¹ but as I have not seen it, I cannot decide as to its genuineness. That these coins cannot belong to Eubœa I think is evident; as we learn, that in the eighty-third Olympiad, the Eubœans having revolted against Athens,² Pericles reduced them to obedience,³ and as a price of their pardon, an annual tribute was imposed on them.⁴ In this treaty the Histiaëans did not participate; they had treacherously murdered the crew of an Athenian galley, which drew

¹ Mionnet, Supp. iv. Pl. xii. No. 1, gives an engraving of this coin.

² Thucydides, lib. i. cap. 114.

³ Plutarch in Vit. Peric.

⁴ Aristophon. apud Eustath. ad Dions. Perieg. v. 520.

on them the vengeance of the conqueror: they were driven into exile, and their city was destroyed. Here, then, we have an end of the Eubœan Histiaëa, as early as the time of Pericles; and certainly no one can maintain that any of the coins which now occupy our attention were struck previous to this event. It is true another city near the spot was built by a colony of 2000 Athenians,⁵ but the old name was abandoned, and the new city was called *Oreus*.⁶ As the new inhabitants were Athenians, it is not probable that at a later period the name of Histiaëa was resumed. Historians always designate it by its new name of *Oreus*. The only exception is to be found in Pausanias, where he speaks of its having been taken by the Roman Consul Atilius, in the war against Philip;⁷ but as a proof that it was unusual, a little while after he adds, that some persons still call Oreus by its ancient name of Histiaëa.⁸ The same persons here alluded to were indubitably not inhabitants of Oreus, but of other parts of Greece. We must, however, admit the fact related by Pausanias, that Oreus was sometimes called by its old name; but as it has been remarked that the citizens of Oreus were descendants of Athenians, and of course held in execration the memory of the act committed by the people of Histiaëa, it is not to be supposed that the old name was ever resumed on the money. If it had been, Pausanias's observation would have been ridiculous; for if the inhabitants themselves resumed on their public currency the name of Histiaëa, what could he have found strange in the circumstance of Oreus being sometimes called by its ancient name?

If then we look at the coins with the legend ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ, we must assign them a date much more modern, as has

⁵ Theopompus apud Strabo, lib. x. Diodorus, lib. xii., says 1000 men.

⁶ Ptolemy, lib. iii. cap. 15, calls it "*Horæus*."

⁷ Pausanias, lib. vii. cap. 7.

⁸ Ibid. lib. vii. c. 26.

been before observed, than the time of Pericles; and this being conceded, there remains no other place to which we can assign them, but to the people of the same name in Thessaly. The province of Histiaëotis, in Thessaly, formerly called Doris, from Doris the son of Hellenus, took the name of Histiaëotis, from a number of captives brought there by the Perrhæbians, from Histiaëa, in Eubœa. Its geographical situation is variously described by ancient authors. Strabo places it between Pindus and the Upper Macedonia.⁹ Ptolemy includes within its limits the towns of Phæstus, Gomphi, Atinium, Tricca, Ctemene, Chrysillia, and Metropolis,¹⁰ to which Livy adds Phia and Itome.¹¹

Although it is certain that the coins in question are of a later period than the time of Pericles, it is difficult to fix their positive date; the fabric would indicate an epoch corresponding with the reign of Philip V. of Macedonia, or perhaps even later. If they really were struck at this time, Thessaly then either belonged to the Macedonian king, or to their Roman conquerors; and we have examples of other coins, apparently of the same epoch, struck by the Macedonians, with the legend ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, by the Amphaxitæ, and by the Bottæans,—all states situated in the immediate vicinity of each other. The weights of all these coins are similar, as well as their fabric; and the execution of the head of the Bacchante on the obverse of the coins of Macedonia, in many instances, is so exactly like the head on those of Histiaëa, that it might be presumed they were the work of the same artist.¹² They are also found

⁹ Strabo, Loc. sup. cit.

¹⁰ Ptolemy, lib. iii. cap. 13.

¹¹ T. Livius, lib. 32.

¹² Strabo informs us, that the Thessalian province of Histiaëotis bordered on the Upper Macedonia, which in some degree justifies this remarkable resemblance.

together,—large numbers having been brought me from different parts of Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly; and in one instance, more than 3000 came into my possession, about three-fourths of which were of Histiaea, and the remainder (excepting six of Bottæa) were of Macedonia. Such is their extraordinary abundance, however, that no particular importance attaches to the places where they are discovered. They appear to have had a most extensive circulation, for they are found not only in the countries just mentioned, but all over Greece, the islands, and not unfrequently in Asia Minor. The circumstance of the coins of Macedonia and Histiaea being found together so frequently (I may add also those of Bottæa, though more rare), indicates that they had an equal value in commerce; were struck contemporaneously by neighbouring people using the same monetary standard, and most probably living under the same general laws. How, then, can these particulars in any way refer to Histiaea, in Eubœa, even without taking into consideration the difficulties referred to at the commencement of these remarks?

To assign these coins, then, a particular epoch, or explain the motive which led to their fabrication, are points which present much difficulty. If they originated during the latter part of the reign of Philip, or of his successor, it may be presumed that some changes may have been made by those sovereigns. Both Philip and Perseus were in situations which made it necessary to conciliate both their subjects and allies. Unusual privileges, under certain difficult circumstances, were very probably accorded to bind them more firmly to their interests; or, if they were struck after the final ruin of the latter prince, then, they may have been intended as the circulating medium till the country was ultimately reduced to a Roman province; when the privilege

of striking money in the precious metals was denied, with but few exceptions, to all the conquered territories.

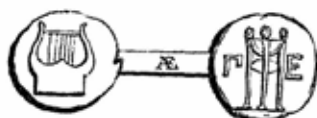
Your obedient and humble servant,

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, Jan. 1840.

To THOMAS BURGON, Esq., London.

Nº 4



XXXVII.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE COINS OF PELLENE, IN ACHAIA; WHICH HAVE BEEN ERRONEOUSLY CLASSED BY NUMISMATIC WRITERS TO PELLA, IN MACEDONIA, PELINNA, IN THESALY, AND TO THE ISLAND OF PEPARATHUS.

SIR,

You ask my opinion on some coins you lately brought with you from Greece. They are, as you are aware, nearly all of cities of Achaia—that is, of Corinth, Sicyon, Patræ, and Phlius; but what affords me the greatest pleasure, is finding amongst them many coins which I always felt persuaded belong to Pellene, in Achaia, and which have long remained misclassified to various other places, and I consider the present a good opportunity for declaring my opinions on the subject. The first of these coins to which I desire to draw your attention, is that in silver, already published and well known, as follows:—

No I.—Head of Apollo Theoxenus, laureated, to the right.

R.—ΠΕΛΑ within a laurel wreath.¹—R.3. Weight, 43 grs. Mionnet, tom ii., p. 480, No. 217. Under Pella, in Macedonia, and Mionnet, Supplement iii., p. 300, No. 227, and note.

Pellerin was the first numismatic writer² who classed this coin to Pella, in Macedonia; in which he is followed by Sestini and Eckhel.³ Mionnet appears to have had some doubt on the subject, and in his supplement he assigns it to Pelinna, in Thessaly, in preference to the opinions of other antiquaries, who would rather attribute it to Pellene, in Achaia. His reasons for preferring Pelinna to Pellene are principally founded on the circumstance, that there are no other coins of Pellene which have reached us but those struck under the Roman emperors, Septimius Severus, and others of his immediate family; and that it would be consequently exceedingly remarkable that so many centuries should have elapsed between the striking of these autonomous and those imperial coins, supposing them to belong to the same city.⁴ With all due deference to the opinion of this distinguished antiquary, I must confess myself inclined to agree with those who would class them to Pellene, in Achaia, and shall endeavour to remove any objections that might be opposed to it by those of a contrary opinion. For many years I have constantly observed that this description of coin is invariably brought

¹ Sestini, in his "Descript. Num. Vet." p. 108, cites a coin in gold of this type, from the collection of Baron Schellersheim; there is but little doubt that the coin is merely gilt, or cast from one in silver.

² Pellerin, Rec., tom. i., p. 186.

³ Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet.

⁴ Neither are there any intermediate coins between the autonomous and the imperial of the family of Septimius Severus, of Phlius, or Sicyon.

from the Peloponnesus: you will have seen yourself that yours were from that country. A solitary instance would be inconclusive; but you know it has always been a custom with me to note from whence all the coins that come within my observation are found—a custom I most strongly recommend to you as being often of the greatest importance, united to other data, in doubtful cases—and I repeat, that the silver coin under consideration, as well as the copper coins I shall have occasion to speak of, have been invariably found in the Peloponnesus. Another important evidence in favour of those who would ascribe the coin to Pellene, is the weight,—a proximity to the same standard being natural in neighbouring cities of the same state; and it is worthy of remark, that the weight of this coin agrees as nearly as possible with that of the coins of Phlius and Sicyon: while, on the other hand, it bears no analogy whatever to the money of any city of Thessaly. The style of fabric which Mionnet considers to accord with that in use in Thessaly, appears to me to be quite the reverse. The head of Apollo upon your coin, as well as all others I have seen, is similar to the head of that god on the numerous coins of Sicyon; and the same similitude of work and style may be observed in the laurel wreath on the reverse,—not only on the coins of Sicyon, but of other towns within the Achaian state. That there should be some strong features of resemblance between the coins of Sicyon and Pellene is by no means strange, on account of the vicinity of those towns. Pausanias says, speaking of the Achaian cities, “The first of these which looks towards Elis, is Dyone; then Olenus, Helice, Aegae, Aegira, Pellene, follow; which last looks towards Sicyonia.” We are also informed by the same

⁵ Pausanias, lib. vii., c. 6.

author that Apollo was the tutelary deity of the city, and was venerated with peculiar devotion by the people. He speaks of a magnificent temple of this god, who was surnamed Theoxenius; and of a statue of him in bronze. Games were also celebrated in his honour annually, which were called Theaxenia, and silver was given to the conqueror as a reward.⁶

From the testimony of Pausanias, united to the evidence I have adduced, does it not appear beyond doubt that these coins were struck at Pellene? It is, moreover, probable, that the head of the god is that of Apollo Theoxenius, copied from the statue in bronze described above; and, as the prizes given to the victors at the public games were of silver, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that this kind of coin was the reward:—in no other shape could it be so well adapted, bearing as it does on one side the effigy of the god, and on the reverse the laurel crown, at once the symbol of victory and a sacred attribute of the deity in whose honour all their exertions had been made.

I now come to the next coins, consisting of two varieties, of which there are several specimens in your parcel, in various states of preservation. Here is a description of them:—

No. 2.—Head of Apollo Theoxenius to the right.

R.—ΠΕ in monogramme, and a ram's head, the whole within a wreath of laurel.—Æ.4. Mionnet, tom ii., p. 27, No. 187.
Idem, Supplement iii., p. 311, No. 3, under Peparethus.

No. 3.—Head as the preceding, to the left.

R.—ΠΕ in monogramme, within a wreath of laurel.—Æ.2.
Cab. M. Millingen, cited by Mionnet, Supplement iii., p. 311. No. 4.

Hunter, Eckhel, and Mionnet, have not hesitated to class

⁶ Idem, lib. vii. c. 27.

the coin No. 2 to the small island of Peparethus, situated near the coast of Thessaly; and the latter author has done the same with the No. 3, which he cites from the collection of M. Millingen; but I have not the least doubt that they are better suited to Pellene. Independent of their being found invariably in the Peloponnesus, it is only necessary to see them ranged amongst the coins really belonging to Peparethus, to be persuaded they are not in their place. The head of Apollo on the obverse of both, and the wreaths of laurel on the reverse, so exactly assimilate in point of style with those on the silver coins (No. 1 for example), as to induce a belief that, if they were not the work of the same hand, the same models must have served for both. Concerning the type of No. 3, I have nothing to remark in addition to what I said of the coin in silver, No. 1; it only differs by the letters HIE in monogram, instead of the separate letters HIEA. I must observe, however, that Mionnet describes the wreath on the reverse to be composed of olive leaves; but, as I have now the coin before me, I am persuaded he is in error, and that, on all the three coins here noticed, in every case the laurel wreath is depicted.

The type on the reverse of the coin No 2, the ram's head, is also a subject that we might have expected to find employed on the money of Pellene. Several passages in ancient authors refer to the excellency of the wool of Pellene, which was wrought in highly esteemed mantles; and these were distributed as prizes to the victors in the public games celebrated in honour of Mercury.

To these three coins I will finish by adding another, which I saw for the first time in the parcel you sent me, and which certainly belongs to Pellene; it is as follows:—

No. 4.—Lyre.

R. ΓΕ. A tripod.—Æ. 2½. Cab. of James Whittall, Esq. of Smyrna. *Unpublished.*⁷

Both the symbols on this coin, the lyre and the tripod, are in perfect harmony with the subjects on the other coins; alluding as they do to the worship of the principal deity of the place, Apollo.

Admitting that all these coins belong to Pellene (of which, for myself, I have no doubt), another of Mionnet's objections is overcome: and even if no other coins could be satisfactorily attributed to it, his argument would still be inadmissible; as Pellene is not the only city of Achaia of which no intermediate coinage has reached us, between the early autonomous money and those struck under the Roman emperor, Septimius Severus.

I remain, your obedient servant,

H. P. BORRELL.

Smyrna, 30th January, 1840.

TO JAMES WHITTALL, Esq., Smyrna.

⁷ See the wood-engraving at the head of the present valuable paper,—for which, as well as for his other important communications, our learned correspondent has our best thanks.—ED.

XXXVIII.

SOME REMARKS ON AN UNEDITED COIN
OF PERGAMUS.

BY SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.

*Assistant in the Depart. of Antiq. Brit. Mus., Assist. Sec. for the English
Section of the Archaeological Institute of Rome.*

Obv.—ΑΥΤ. ΚΡΑ Τ (*sic*) Κ Μ ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Bust of the Emperor to the right, bearded and laureated in armour, on the lorica, head of the Medusa.

R.—ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ ΚΑΙΡΕΑ ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ ΠΕΡΤΑΜΗΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ Γ ΝΕ ΚΟΡΩΝ. The Emperor standing in military attire, with an abolla round his shoulders; in his left hand a lance, his right raised, saluting a serpent twined around a tree, its head towards the Emperor; the upper part of the tree, which has no branches, is arched forwards in the area between Telesphorus standing upon a pedestal, full face. *Æ.* 12½.

THE Asclepios, represented on the coins of Pergamos, being the deity whose worship was imported from Epidaurus, must be the son of Coronis, the daughter of Phlegyas, by Apollo, who was exposed by his mother on the Mount Tithion, formerly called Myrtion, and is a personage of higher antiquity than the son of Apollo and Arsinoe, the daughter of Leusippus; a story which, it is observed by Pausanias, was probably interpolated in the poems of Hesiod in order to favour the pretensions of the Messenians. The scholiast, commonly attributed to Didymus, mentions Asclepios the son of Arsinoe or Coronis; another, sprung from Hesione, daughter of Merops; but, according to

Hesiod, of Xanthinoë; and that he received the elements of his education from Chiron, son of Chronos and Philares, the inventor of music and medicine. As his children Machaon and Podalirius went to the Trojan war from Thessaly, and the seat of the Centaurs was in the same region, it is probable that his worship was imported from hence into Epidaurus, and the myth localised by the circumstance of its seat being in this locality. The criticism of Pausanias upon the passage in the *Iliad* where Machaon is sent for by Agamemnon appears rather straitened, and it may be doubted whether, at so early an epoch, the God of Medicine received honors of a higher order than those paid to personages of a secondary class, and intermediate between the gods and men; for, notwithstanding the assertion of Pausanias, it is doubtful whether Asclepius was worshipped at the earliest epoch. The traditions do not uniformly represent him as immortal; he was the offspring, according to all of them, of a deity and mortal. He is mentioned in Homer as the blameless physician only; into Hesiod his name and genealogy were interpolated; he was killed by the bolts of Jove, though subsequently restored to life. No work of art of high antiquity attests his worship, or even alludes to his myth; all evidence seems to concur in pointing out his semi-deism. He accompanied the Argonauts in their expedition, and is a personage of the heroic age. But at a later period, and coeval with the progress of medicinal art, he became invested with higher attributes; the abstraction of the power of healing was conferred upon the fabled inventor of the rude principles of the art, and the actions of others frequently by anachronism attributed to him. He is, however, most decidedly a personage of the heroic age connected with the Argolic myths—the connecting links between the

mythic and historic times, when the dim light of true history commences its uncertain dawn; while the places where his worship is found, shew that he owes his investiture with immortality to an epoch certainly not beyond the ken of legitimate tradition.

At a later period, his worship became disseminated in Greece, and while his descent from Apollo, and the intervention of Artemis in the tragical circumstances attendant on his birth, connect him with the Doric race, the importation of his worship into Asia Minor seems to have been attended with the most signal success; and under the Imperial sway of the Romans, his worship and the respect paid him appear to fairly compete with deities of a much higher grade. With the important city of Pergamus the worship of Asclepios is identified by the indisputable evidence of a long suite of currency; and the authority of Pausanias informs us of the precise occasion which gave rise to the introduction of his worship into the state of Mysia. A certain Archias, son of Aristaichmos, being cured of a spasm of his limbs, which he had contracted in hunting upon Mount Pindarus, imported the worship of Asclepios into Pergamus, and from Pergamus it was carried to Smyrna. At the temple of Epidaurus were nourished a species of serpents, said only to be produced in that region, and of a yellow hue; and all kinds of serpents were said to be sacred to this deity among the people of Epidaurus. When from this place the worship of Asclepios was imported into Rome, during a pestilence, A. V. C. 462, the deity was supposed to have assumed the shape, and to have entered the ship sent to receive him: when he arrived at Rome, he escaped into an island of the Tiber.¹

¹ Ovid. *Metam.* xv. 622, and sq.

The present medallion, which has apparently not as yet fallen under the notice of numismatic writers, represents the deity under a similar avatar; and, since his worship was identified with that of serpents of a peculiar species, it is possible that, although not expressly stated, the Epidaurian reptiles were carried along with it; and it is to a similar reptile that the Emperor on the reverse is seen addressing his adorations:—

“Deus explicat orbis
Perque sinus crebros et magna volumina labent.”

since no doubt can be entertained that the reptile twined round the tree replaces the figure of the deity himself, which appears upon other medals; and the presence of the child Telesphorus, standing in the area, proves the identity of the scene; for it must be to one of the living emblems of the god that the imperial proscynema is paid. The tree around which the serpent is twined is probably lent to accommodate the subject to the size of the coin, and is² perhaps a laurel, which was sacred to Asclepios, probably one of the *temena* or asylums, the right of which at Pergamus only, of all the Asiatic cities, was distinctly recognised and confirmed by the inquiries instituted during the reign of Tiberius. “Consules super eas civitates quas memorari,” observes Tacitus,³ “*apud Pergamum Aesculapii compertum Asylum retulerant*,” and this was no ordinary honor when the other *asyla* were not recognised by the State as resting upon assured traditions. The small figure is that of Telesphorus,⁴ Enamerion, or Akerios, the grandson of Asclepios by Machaon, and who is constantly placed by his side on the monuments, the first being the

² At Titané they were cypresses. Cf. Paus. ii. c. 11.

³ Annal. iii. 63.

⁴ Paus. ii. c. 11.

name peculiarly applied to the third personage of the Asclepiac triad by the inhabitants of Pergamus. The fact commemorated by this coin is the sleeping of Caracalla in the temple of Aesculapius at Pergamus for the sake of his health, A. U. C. 968, and the expression *Πρωτων*, a title conferred on the State by the superstitious Emperor, has already been commented upon by Eckhel. There is apparently nothing known, except from medallic information, of the name of the Prætor or Strategos.

Ueber die „Kefitah“ der heiligen Schrift.

Es kann mir nicht anders als erfreulich sein, daß ein einfacher Brief von mir der Ehre gewürdigt wurde, in Ihrem Numismatic Chronicle vom Januar 1830 überseht dem brittischen Publicum übergeben zu werden. Um so mehr fühle ich mich verpflichtet, über eine Stelle desselben Rechenschaft zu geben, bei welcher der gelehrte Uebersetzer durch Mißdeutung eines deutschen Wortes zu der Bemerkung veranlaßt wurde, daß der Sinn jener Stelle nicht ganz klar sei. Wenn ich schrieb, daß bei Hiob xlii. (nicht xcii), 11, wo man die älteste Spur des Ringgelbes findet, der goldene Ring der Kefitah zugegeben sei, so betrachtete ich den goldenen Ring nicht der Kefitah gleich, sondern nur als eine Zugabe (addition oder additament) derselben. Die Kefitah deren nicht nur im Hiob xlii. 11, und Genes. xxxiii. 19, sondern auch in Josua xxiv. 32, gedacht wird, war allerdings kein Ring, aber auch keine Münze mit dem Gepräge eines Sammes, wie Hottinger in Dissert. de Numis. Orient. pag. 110, behauptet, sondern nur ein Silbergewicht von unbestimmbarer Größe wie der älteste S e k e l nichts anders als ein rohes Silberstück ohne Bild und Gepräge war. Denn es leidet keinen Zweifel, daß wenn gleich späterhin nach Rabbi Klifa bei Bochart. Hieroz, T. i. 3, c. 43. Kefitah die Benennung einer gewissen Münze in Afrika gewesen sein soll, die Habräer vor der babylonischen Gefangenschaft noch kein geprägtes Geld hatten; sondern, wie wir aus Genes. xxiii. 16; xliii. 21; 2 Reg. xii. 5; Hiob xxviii. 15; Jerem. xxxii. 9, sq. und noch einigen andern Stellen deutlich ersehen, wurde das Silber nur gewogen, und war höchstens mit einem Zeichen versehen, wonach man die Feinheit und den Werth der Silberstücke bestimmte, so daß man sie nach 2 Reg. xii. 10, sq. nur zur zählen brauchte. Daß K e f i t a h ein Samm bedeute, hat man bloß aus der Uebersetzung der lxx. ἐκατόν ἀμνῶν oder ἀμνάδων geschlossen, ohne sich dadurch irren zu lassen, daß eben jene lxx. auch Genes. xxxi. 7 und 41, das Wort מִנְיָה durch ἀμνῶν oder ἀμνάσιν übersetzen, wie wohl einige auch schon μνῶν und μναίς dafür zu lesen vorschlagen. Allein die lxx.

(TRANSLATION.)

ON THE KESITAH OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 2nd Feb. 1840.]

THAT one of my letters should have had the honour of being translated into English, and published in your Numismatic Chronicle for January, 1839, cannot but be very gratifying to me: and for that reason I feel myself the more imperatively called upon to explain one passage in that letter, which appeared, as the translator of it, observes, rather obscure, in consequence of his having taken a German word, occurring in it, in a wrong sense. I had observed that in Job xlii. 11 (not xcii.), where the most ancient mention of ring money is found, the gold ring is joined with the Kesitah; but I did not say that it was equivalent to the Kesitah; I only remarked, that it is mentioned in conjunction with it.

The Kesitah, of which mention is made not only in Job (xlii. 11) and Genesis (xxxiii. 19), but likewise in Joshua (xxiv. 32), was certainly neither a ring, nor even a coin impressed with the figure of a lamb, as Hottinger affirms in his Dissertation de Nummis. Orientalibus (p. 110), but merely a silver weight of undetermined size, just as the most ancient shekel was nothing more than a piece of rough silver without any image or device. For it cannot be doubted that, though at a later period *Kesitah* was the name of a certain coin current in Africa, as we learn from Rabbi Akiba, quoted by Bochart (Hierozoïcon i. 3, c. 43), yet the Hebrews had no stamped money before the Babylonish Captivity; but, as plainly appears from Gen. xxiii. 16; xliii. 21; 2 Kings xii. 5; Job xxviii. 15; Jer. xxxii. 9, &c., and some other texts, their silver was only weighed, and at most impressed merely with a mark to determine its purity and value: so that according to 2 Kings xii. 10, the pieces were only counted.

That Kesitah signifies a lamb, has been inferred merely from the words *ἐκατὸν ἀμνῶν*, or *ἀμνάδων*, used in the Septuagint version: yet the same version in Gen. xxxi. 7, 41, renders the word *מִנְיָן* *ὑμνῶν*, or *ἀμνάσιν*, for which it has been proposed to read *μνῶν* and *μνάις*: so that this text did not lead to the same erroneous inference as the one mentioned above.

For the Hebrew word *מִנְיָן* however, the Septuagint has *ἀμνά*

schrieben $\alpha\mu\upsilon\alpha$ (nicht $\alpha\mu\upsilon\delta\varsigma$, wie man irrig angenommen hat) oder $\alpha\mu\upsilon\alpha\varsigma$ für das hebräische מִנְיָה , wie die koptische Uebersetzung des R. L. nach Lattam's Lexicon $\alpha\mu\upsilon\alpha$ oder $\epsilon\mu\upsilon\alpha$ für das griechische $\mu\upsilon\alpha$. Da dieses Wort jeden bestimmten Theil bezeichnete, mochte er abgewogen oder abgemessen sein, und Champollion der Jüngere pag. 221, dieses Wort auch in der Hieroglyphenschrift für poids et mesure nachgewiesen hat; so muß man die hebräische מִנְיָה , der verschiedenen Schreibung ungeachtet um so mehr mit מִנְיָה (Krug) verwandt glauben, weil bei der Hieroglyphengruppe für $\mu\upsilon\alpha$ immer ein Krug als determinatives Zeichen, auch schon in uralten Inschriften, steht. Dadurch, daß nach Genes. xlvii. 16, sq. Prov. xxvii. 26. Lämmer und anderes Vieh die Stelle des Geldes vertraten, läßt sich das Gepräge eines Lammes auf den ältesten Münzen eben so wenig erweisen, als das Gepräge eines Döfens auf alt attischen Münzen, welcher Plutarchos schon dem Theseus Cap. 24. andichtet aus dem Sprüchworde $\beta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \epsilon\pi\iota \gamma\lambda\omega\tau\tau\eta\varsigma$ im *Etym. M.* i. v. $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\eta$ oder $\beta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \epsilon\pi\iota \gamma\lambda\omega\sigma\sigma\eta$, bei Hesychius, welcher i. v. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$ auch $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\lambda\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ als Bezeichnung des Döfens auf Kupfermünzen anführt. So richtig auch Pollux in seinem Onomasticon, lib. ix. bemerkt, daß die Korinthische Münze von dem darauf ausgeprägten Pegasus $\pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ benannt ward, wie man auch die Münzen mit dem Gepräge einer Schildkröte $\chi\epsilon\lambda\omega\upsilon\alpha$ nannte, so wenig begründet ist Plutarch's Behauptung, Quest. Rom. 41, daß die Römer ursprünglich auch Münzen mit dem Gepräge eines Döfens, Schafes und Schweines gehabt hätten. Aus der Wiederholung dieser Aussage im Leben des Valerius Publicola, cap. ii. ersieht man deutlich daß Varro's Deutung der Geldstrafe, worauf sich Festus, i. v. multa, peculatus, ovibus, aestimata, und Gellius xi. 1, beziehen, bei den Römern eine ähnliche Meinung erzeugte, wie das $\delta\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\omicron\iota\omicron\nu$ in Draß's Gesetzen Anlaß zu der auch in Billoison's Scholien zu Homer's Iliade, ϕ , 79, berührten Sage von Münzen mit dem Gepräge eines Döfens gab. Richtig sagt zwar Varro L. L. v. 17, 92. *Pecuniosus* a pecunia magna, *pecunia* a pecu: a pastoribus enim horum vocabulorum origo, und setzt bald nachher hinzu, quod in pecore pecunia tum consistebat pastoribus,

¹ Des Eustathius zu Horn. H. ii. 449.

(not ἀμνός, as has been erroneously assumed), or ἀμνάς; just as the Coptic version of the New Testament has, according to Tattam's Lexicon, ἀμνα or ἐμνα for the Greek word μνᾶ. As that word signified every determinate portion, whether weighed or measured, and Champollion le Jeune has discovered the same word expressed in hieroglyphics, it is the more probable, that the Hebrew word כֶּסֶת Kesitah, notwithstanding the difference of spelling, has a relation in the word כֶּסֶת Keseth, a pitcher, inasmuch as such a vessel is invariably the determinative symbol in the hieroglyphic group which expresses the word μνᾶ, even in inscriptions of a very remote antiquity.

It is said indeed in Gen. xlvii. 16, and Prov. xxvii. 26, that lambs and other cattle were used in the place of money; but this gives as little ground for inferring that the most ancient coin bore the image of a lamb, as that the coins of Attica bore that of an ox in the time of Theseus, as is erroneously affirmed by Plutarch (Thes. c. 24); misled by the proverb, βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώττης (Etym. Mag.); sub. v. ἐκατόμην or βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώσση in Hesychius, who also sub. v. καλλυεῖστης, mentions κόλλυεός as the term used to express the ox on a copper coin. The observation of Pollux in his Onomasticon, that the coin of Corinth was called πῶλος, from the figure of Pegasus stamped upon it; and that of other writers, that coins bearing the image of a tortoise were called χελώνια, are perfectly correct: but most groundless is the assertion of Plutarch (Quest. Rom. 41), that the Romans had also originally coins stamped with the figure of an ox, a sheep, and a hog. From his repetition of this assertion in the life of Valerius Publicola, it is clearly evident that Varro's mention of the pecuniary fine to which Festus (sub. v., *multa, peculatus, ovibus, æstimata*) and Gellius (xi. 1) refer, gave birth among the Romans to an opinion similar to one prevalent among the Greeks, in consequence of the δεκάβοιον in Draco's Laws, which was also the origin of a tradition* respecting coins stamped with the figure of an ox, noticed in Villoison's Scholia on Homer (Iliad, Φ 79).

Varro indeed says correctly, (L.L.V. 17, 92)—“Pecuniosus a

* Eustathius on Hom. II. ii. 449.

was derselbe R. R. II. i, 11, noch kürzer ausdrückt: *a pecu ipsa pecunia nominata est: nam omnis pecuniæ pecus fundamentum*; aber wenn er kurz zuvor zu den Worten: *quis nescit, quod multa etiam nunc ex vetere instituto bubus et ovibus dicitur?* hinzusetzt *et quod aes antiquissimum, quod est flatum, pecore est notatum.* So verfällt er in einen nicht geringern Irrthum, als Plinius der in seiner Naturgeschichte, xviii. 3 *, sogar bestimmt versichert: *Servius rex ovium boumque effigie primus aes signavit.* Mit Recht sagt schon Eckhel in seiner *Doct. Num. Vet.*, vol. i. p. 2. *Pliniano huic edicto non suffragantur numi, unde et permissum mihi existimo de etymi hujus veritate dubitare, obwohl Nasche kein Bedenken trug, in seinem Lexicon, Universæ rei numariæ veterum zu schreiben: Pecunia dicta fuit, seu quod pecudum loco, in mutandis deinceps mercibus adhiberetur, sive quod primorum numorum imagines fere pecudem referrent, bovem, ovem, arietem, equam, capram, suem, aut alia animalia.* Glücklicherweise hat sich Plinius selbst auf eine solche Weise wiederholt, daß man deutlich erkennt, wie jene Behauptung vom Könige Servius durch Zusammenschmelzung zweier ganz verschiedener Behauptungen erwuchs, welche Plinius H. N. xxxiii. 13, durch einem fremdartigen Satz also spaltet: *Servius rex primus signavit aes. Antea rudi usa Romæ Timæus tradit. Signatum est nota pecudum: unde et pecunia appellata.* Mag also das Wort *pecunia* immerhin ursprünglich den Preis bezeichnet haben, welchen man statt des Viehes bei Geldstrafen erlegte, weil nach Plinius, H. N. xxxiii. 3, *multa legum antiquarum pecore constabat*; so ist doch keinesweges daran zu denken daß die *sacra divinaque moneta*, wie man sie bei Spanheim *De Usu et Præstantia Numismatum*, page 18, richtig bezeichnet liest, jemals das Gepräge jener Viehstücke als bloßen Besäththumes enthalten habe, da selbst auf dem Ringgelde in den Pyramiden Rubiens nur Gottheiten und göttliche Symbole geprägt waren.

G. F. Grotefend.

* Nach den Worten *Pecunia ipsa a pecore appellabatur.*

pecuniâ magna; *pecunia* a pecu: a pastoribus enim horum vocabulorum origo;" and adds soon afterwards, "quod in pecore pecunia tum consistebat pastoribus;" which is more briefly expressed by the same writer (R.R. ii. 1, 11)—"A pecu ipsa pecunia nominata est: nam omnis pecuniæ pecus fundamentum:" but when to the words a little above, "quis nescit quod multa etiam nunc ex vetere instituto bubus et ovibus dicitur," he added, "et quod æs antiquissimum quod est flatum pecore est notatum," he fell into no less an error than Pliny, who in his Natural History (xviii. 3*) even asserts positively that "Servius rex ovium boumque effigie primus æs signavit." Eckhel, in his *Doctrina Numor. Veter.* (i. 2) had already justly said, "Pliniano huic edicto non suffragantur numi unde et permissum mihi existimo de etymi hujus veritate dubitare." Yet Rasche made no scruple to say in his *Lexicon universæ rei numariæ veterum*: "*pecunia* dicta fuit, seu quod pecudum loco in mutandis deinceps mercibus adhiberetur, sive quod primorum numorum imagines fere pecudem referrent bovem, ovem, arietem, equam, capram, suem, aut alia animalia." Fortunately Pliny has repeated his words in such a manner as to shew plainly how his assertion respecting King Servius arose from his having joined together two very distinct suppositions, which he (N. H. xxxiii. 13) thus separates by the insertion of a sentence not connected with them: "Servius rex primus signavit æs. Antea rudi usa Romæ Timæus tradit. Signatum est nota pecudum unde et pecunia appellata." So that the word *pecunia* may have originally signified the price paid as a pecuniary fine in lieu of cattle. Since, according to Pliny (N. H. xxxiii. 3)—"Multa legum antiquarum pecore constabat;" yet it can by no means be supposed that the *sacra divinaque moneta*, as it is rightly termed by Spanheim, "*De Usu et Præstantiâ Numismatum*" (page 18), ever bore the image of cattle as a mere possession, since even on the ring money found in the Nubian Pyramids there are no figures but those of gods, or divine symbols.

G. F. GROTEFEND.

* After the words "*pecunia ipsa a pecore appellabatur.*"

MISCELLANEA.

MEDALS OF THE ROETTIER.—In the last number of the Numismatic Chronicle you have inserted a copy of a document, purporting to be an account rendered by John Joseph and Philip Roettier, for their professional labours, in making and engraving the Great Seal, at the Royal Mint in the Tower of London. As a pendant to that interesting paper, permit me to communicate a copy of an advertisement which appeared in a newspaper (the "Flying Post," I think) in April, 1695. This advertisement is in my possession, and was, among a number of scraps of a similar description, relating to coins and medals, purchased at the sale of the late Mr. Matthew Young's books, in November, 1838.

"One Medal of Copper of King Charles the First; on one side is represented his Effigies; on the other is a fine Land-skip, with this Motto :—'Virtutem ex me, fortunam ex aliis.' Price each, gilt, 10s.; and 5s. plain. If bespoke in silver, price about 25s. each. Engraved and Coined by James and Norbertus Roettier, at the Mint in the Tower of London. Sold by Mr. Lane, Goldsmith, at the Rose in Lombard Street; and by several Booksellers and Cutlers in London and Westminster."

These curious papers suggest a question as to how many of the Roettier family were employed at the Royal Mint; for we see no less than *five* different names—John, Joseph, Philip, James, and Norbertus,* mentioned as medallists; and it would be interesting to learn what degree of relationship existed between them. Another query, not destitute of interest, relates to the correct orthography of the name; for in the *advertisement* we see it printed "Roettier," in the *account*, "Roettiers," and in the *petition* accompanying the account it is spelt "Jo. Roteeires."†

* Norbertus appears to have been a very diligent artist, if the numerous medals of the Pretender's family which bear the initials "N.R." were his work.

† In Pepys's Memoirs another variety in the spelling of this name occurs in the following passage :—"There dined with us to-day Mr. Slingsby, of the Mint, who shewed us all the new pieces both gold and silver (examples of them all) that were made for the King, by Blondeau's way; and compared them with those made for Oliver. The pictures of the latter, made by Symons, and of the King by one *Rotyr*, a German, I think, that dined with us also. He extols those of Rotyr above the others; and, indeed, I think they are the better; because the sweeter of the two; but, upon my word, those of the Protector are more like in my mind, than the King's; but both very well worth seeing. The crownes of Cromwell are now sold, it seems, for 25s. and 30s. a-piece."

If you, or any of your correspondents, could elucidate these points, it would be very satisfactory to several of your readers. In Pinkerton's *Medallie History of England*, Plate 31, No. 4, is a medal of Charles II., which has under the bust of the King, "Philip Roti, F." In Plate 36, No. 2, is a medal of the Duke of Lauderdale; on the reverse of which, in the exergue, we read, "Joan Roti, F." It is somewhat remarkable that in both these medals the Christian name is given at full length, while the *surname* is abbreviated. B. N.

London, 16 January, 1840.

CATALOGUE OF ROMAN SILVER COINS IN THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—This is one of the evidences that the study of ancient coins is gaining ground. The compiler, Mr. John A. Mallet, a fellow of the College, has evidently not had the best works to consult during the performance of his task; but this redounds the more to his credit. Few persons, we believe, could have produced so good a catalogue with so few means and appliances; and this compilation is a pleasing record of the good taste, industry, and discrimination which have been employed in its execution. The circumstances which led to the undertaking of this catalogue are explained in the preface, from which we take the following:—"The collection of coins, of which the following is a catalogue, having been for many years unarranged, and almost unknown in the College Library, I undertook the task of arranging them, at the direction of the heads of the College; and, though wholly inexperienced in such matters, I did so the more readily, hoping that it might excite in the College some enquiry, at least, about a study too generally neglected." Mr. Mallet informs us that there is a large number of Roman brass coins, and from three to four hundred Greek silver, "but in a state of complete confusion." We sincerely trust he may be encouraged to proceed to catalogue these also.

DISCOVERIES AT STROOD, KENT.—In addition to the coins found in the Roman burial-ground, and detailed in a preceding number, may be added a remarkably fine specimen of the Britannia type of Antoninus Pius. Second brass.—*Obverse*. Antoninus Aug. Pius, PP. TRP. XVIII. Laureated head to the right.—*Reverse*. Britannia cos. IV. In exergue, s. c. Britannia seated on a rock, with labarum and shield. It is in the possession of Mr. Stephen Steele, of Strood.

DISCOVERIES AT CHESIL BEACH, NEAR PORTLAND.—It appears that Roman coins are found at particular seasons of the year in

this locality. Captain Manning, R.N., of Portland Castle, has been so obliging as to forward us three specimens, with the following remarks:—"The coins are found about a mile from Portland, on the west side of the Chesil Beach. The whole of the Chesil Beach is about seventeen miles long, about a quarter of a mile wide, and one hundred feet high above the level of the sea at low water. It rests on a bed of blue clay, and during very heavy gales, when a portion of the Beach scours away, the clay becomes visible, and in it are found coins and other remains." Those forwarded are of Lucius Ælius, Antoninus Pius, and Faustina the Elder. It is supposed by some that a Roman galley may have been wrecked at the spot; but it is equally, if not more probable, that they may fall from the foundering of the Cliff. It would be desirable to know if they are ever discovered in the fields above the Cliffs.

DISCOVERY AT THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, IRELAND.—A number of Roman silver coins were recently found under a large flag-stone at this celebrated spot. They were examined by J. C. Mallet, Esq., of Trin. Col., who informs us that they were all common, and in bad condition.

FORGERIES OF ANCIENT COINS.—We have just received a communication from a correspondent respecting the individual whose frauds we have so often exposed, and who, it seems, "unwhipt by justice," is still impudently, and, as it were, in defiance of the law, exercising his nefarious and profitable trade.

We have hitherto been somewhat scrupulous about publishing all the information we have been in possession of concerning the swindlings of this rogue; perhaps from being too delicate in consulting the feelings of the suffering parties in preference to the more important consideration of the public good, and partly from hoping that some spirited individual would ere this have brought the scamp to a stand-still. However, as the arch-impostor is apparently yet in the plenitude of his vocation, we shall not stay our hand, but, in justice to the public, make known any authenticated facts that may from time to time be brought before us.

It appears that about three months since, a person about sixty years old, rather short and slight, calling himself Dr. James Edwards, of Waterford, in Ireland, called on Mr. Levi, a silversmith in Plymouth, and offered him a collection of coins, which he stated to have belonged to a clergyman in Ireland lately deceased, and whose executors had sold them to him, together with some carvings in ivory, a box in mosaic, a cameo of Alexander, &c.

From these representations, and the gentlemanly appearance and good address of the fellow, Mr. Levi, in conjunction with a fellow-

tradesman, was induced to purchase the coins and other articles of *vert*, for, as is reported, the enormous and almost incredible sum of *three thousand pounds*!

Immediately after the purchase was completed, information was given to the Mayor of Plymouth, that the property bought by Mr. Levi and his friend had been stolen, and that they had entered into the bargain knowing the fact. They were summoned before the Mayor again and again, but in the interval were ordered, in evidence of the correctness of the transaction, to write to the person of whom they had purchased (who had left Plymouth within twelve hours after receiving his money), and get his testimony that the coins came honestly into his possession. This was done; but, it is almost unnecessary to add, no Dr. James Edwards was known in Waterford: and, in due course of time, the letter was returned to Levi from the Dead Letter Office.

It is suspected that the story told the Mayor of Plymouth about the coins being stolen, was a *ruse* of Singleton's (*alias* Edwards), to give publicity to the coins, and induce persons to buy of Levi.

From the description of this Edwards, there can be do doubt but that he is the same person who has been to most towns in England, fleecing individuals and public museums of large sums in the most merciless manner. In December he was at Winchester, and narrowly escaped being apprehended there as a rogue and swindler; and, it is presumed, he visited Plymouth next.

Now, what course will Mr. Levi pursue? Will a reward be offered for his apprehension? We hope he must see that it is his duty to bring the cheat to justice, which we think may be done. If Mr. Levi will consult with us, we shall be happy to render him any service in our power; and there can be no doubt but that every one of our readers will co-operate to stop this impudent swindler in his hitherto successful career. The instant he is detected, let him be given in charge to a police-officer or constable, and taken before a magistrate, who would commit him either at once or remand him till further evidence could be produced.

Any persons who have been duped, upon making a deposition before a magistrate, of the fraudulent representations under which they were induced to part with their money, may obtain a warrant for his apprehension; which may be executed in any part of England, the case being clearly within the statute of Geo. IV.*

* 7 and 8 Geo. 4, c. 29, section 53.

"And whereas a failure of justice frequently arises from the subtle distinction between larceny and fraud, for remedy thereof be it enacted that if any person shall by any false pretence obtain from any other person any chattel, money, or valuable security, with intent to cheat or defraud any person of the same, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and being

As one step on our part towards effecting this desired end, we annex six lists our correspondent has sent us of the coins sold to Mr. Levi, and which appear to be such as compose the forger's stock-in-trade.* With them is a memorandum written by him also, apparently for passing off forgeries of the well-known Hexham Stycas, the signature of which there is every reason to believe, though intended for that of the Sexton, is also spurious.

The lists we annex were left as vouchers, or title-deeds, with some of the forgeries he got rid of at Plymouth. Our Correspondent has transcribed them *verbatim et literatim*.

They were six in number (two or more containing copper coins not being with the general collection, which was in silver). One of these lists had instead of figures the alphabet down to Z, and some other letters, about eight, arranged thus:—OE—OR—OP—L. This alphabet list began with the following.

No. 1.

Antigonus—Metapontum—Alexander—Achaia—Argos—Egina—Athens—Pericles—Athens—Faustina the younger—Philip, Roman—Consular—Domitian—Nerva—Trajan—Consular—Curious Medal of—Sixpence of Charles I.—Full-faced Groat Hen. 8.—Richard, Poitou Penny—Commonwealth—Northumberland, Styca—Ancient British, Cunobeline—Do. do.—Saxon, Anlaff—Ancient Irish Penny—Saxon, Ieanburt reverse—Offa—Henry, Aquitaine—Charles.

No. 2.

Beginning with M A—M B—M C—L. After M the alphabet as M. 1. M. 2. M. 3. &c.

Alexander—Lysimachus—Phocis—Antigonus of Macedon—Curious Greek coin, unpublished—Egina—Athens Perinthus—Histia?—Antigonus—Domitianus—Hadrian (Romulo Conditor:)—Severus (Victoria Brit.)—Irish Groat—Philip and Mary Sixpence—David, Scotch Groat—Richard 2nd, Penny—John, Penny—Alexander First, Penny—Saxon—Saxon Irish—Ethelwulf—Cœnwulf, Saxon—Stycæ of Northumberland—Vigmond, Archbishop of York and *Eanred*—Ancient British—Edwig—Edward I., Penny.

No. 3.

Lesbos—Egina—Ancient Greek, unpublished—Agrigentum—Athens—Metapontum—Cleopatra with elephant's proboscis—Faustina—Antoninus—Geta—Commodus—Trajan—Ancient British—

convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years, or to suffer such other punishment by fine or imprisonment, or by both, as the court shall award. Provided always, that if upon the trial of any person indicted for such misdemeanour it shall be proved he obtained the property in question in such a manner as to amount in law to larceny, he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such misdemeanour. And no such indictment shall be removable by certiorari. And no person tried for such misdemeanour shall be liable afterwards to be prosecuted for larceny upon the same facts."

* Where these coins are fabricated remains to be made known,—whether in Paris or in London; and also whether the itinerant dealer be a principal in a gang, or merely an agent. We shall have further evidence in our next number.

Saxon, Eanbald Saxon Stycæ, *found at Hexham**—Edward the elder's Half-penny, only two known.—Ethelwald—Northumberland Saxon, Sihtric—Ancient British, Cunobeline.—Robert, Half-groat—David, Scotch—Robert, Groat—Alexander, Half-groat—Robert, Half-do.—Henry 8, $\frac{1}{2}$ Groat—Henry 4. Penny—Richard 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ Groat.

No. 4.

Philip of Macedon—Achaia—Arsaces—Neoptolemus.—Carthage—Unknown—Athens, owl full-faced—Chalcis—Probus (*gloria orbis*)—Vespasian (his 2 sons)—Geta (*Vota Publica*)—Augustus—Consular—Eadwald (Pinkerton says £10†)—Offa of Mercia—Edwig Ludovicus—Irish—Boadicea—Cunobeline—Stycæ—Richard 3 Groat—David 2nd do.—Edward, Irish—James 3d, Scotch Groat—David 2d do.—Robert 2nd Penny—Elizabeth Three-farthing—Crown-piece of Oxford rrrr.—Gold Ryal of Henry VII., supposed unique—2 small gold coins.

No. 5.

Pausanias—Istrus—Athens—Samos—Istia—Achaia—Perdiccas—Athens—Large Denarius, (head of Janus)—Valerian—Caracalla with Plautilla—Alexander the Great—Gordian Africanus—Vitellius—Julia Domna—Consular—Boadicea—Ancient British—Richard, Aquitaine—Beornwulf—Egbert—Wiglaff—Irish—William Rufus—Edward VI. $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown—Henry VIII. full-faced Groat—Do. Jane Seymour—James I. Irish Sixpence—Robert Bruce, Penny—Henry VIII., Ecclesiastic $\frac{1}{2}$ groat—Do. do. Half-penny—Stycæ—Do. do.†

No. 6.

Heliocles Elnign (unique?)—Lesbos, large—Abdera, Alexander the Great—Athens, Pericles type—Perinthus—Thebes—Egina—Richard, Aquitaine Penny—Vigmond, Archbishop of York—Cænwulf—York—Irish—Cunobeline—Ancient British—Philip and Mary, Shilling—Henry IV., Calais Groat—Richard III. $\frac{1}{2}$ Groat—Mary, Groat—Henry VII., $\frac{1}{2}$ Groat—Do. Penny—Edward, Black Prince, Penny—Edward, Black Prince, Half-penny—John, $\frac{1}{2}$ Penny—Otho—Salonina—Domitian—Vespasian—Cæsar—Consular—Stycæ—Do—Do.

* In order to give validity to these, the following memorandum was found with a signature, purporting to be that of John Olliver, the sexton of Hexham:—

The Testimony of Olliver, the Sexton.

June 30th, 1834.

A curious vessel (sic) containing a variety of ancient coins of Radulf, who reigned in Northumberland from the year 572 to 578—Ethelbred of Northumbria, and Enred, under whom the independent kingdom of Northumberland closed with the dissolution of the Heptarchy, in the year 810—and also coins of the two Eanbalds, Archbishops of York from 783 to 812—and Sigmond, Archbishop of York from 830 846—was discovered, about eight feet below the surface, in the church-yard of Hexham, Northumberland, by John Olliver, sexton, while he was digging a grave at the west side of the north transept of the church, on the 15th of October, 1832.

JOHN OLLIVER.

† Several notices of this kind, of the value or rarity, are affixed, as rrr, or rrrr!!

‡ This list was marked from Pausanias 247, to the Stycæ do. 822.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Society resumed their Monthly Meetings on
THURSDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, 1839.

Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A., President, in the Chair.

Numerous presents to the Society were announced.
The following papers were read—

I.

A Memoir by Mr. Borrell, on the Coins of Ephesus while
called Arsinoe (p. 171).

II.

A Note by Mr. C. R. Smith on a quantity of Silver Coins of
James I. and Charles II., recently found at Brampton, in Hunt-
ingdonshire, on the estate of the Earl of Sandwich.

III.

A Paper by Mr. Birch, on certain unedited Asiatic Coins in
the British Museum (p. 160).

Dr. Lee exhibited to the Society an unedited Brass
Coin, of Cunobeline, found at Berkhamstead (described
at p. 192).

Frederick Verachter, Esq., of Antwerp; and H. P. Bor-
rell, Esq., of Smyrna, were elected associates.

The following gentlemen were elected members:

Joseph Curt, Esq.
Samuel Holehouse, Esq.
John Lister, Junr., Esq.

The Society then adjourned to—

THURSDAY, 26th DECEMBER, 1839.

Edward Hawkins, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Presents were announced, and the following Papers read.

I.

A Notice of the Coins of Apollonia in Lycia, by Mr. Borrell (p. 182).

II.

On the types of the Coins of the Ænians of Thessaly, by the same.

James V. Millingen, Esq., of Florence; and Alexander Cunningham, Esq., of the Himalaya, East Indies, were elected associates.

The Meeting then adjourned to—

THURSDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1840.

Edward Hawkins, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Presents were announced. Read—

I.

A Notice, by the President, Mr. Hawkins, of a quantity of Saxon Coins, discovered near Gravesend, Kent, in the year 1838, with a Catalogue of the various legends, in *fac simile*.

II.

A Paper by Mr. Birch, on some coins connected with the Geography of Galatia (p. 223).

III.

The first portion of a Memoir by Mr. Akerman, on the Cæsarean Consulship, as recorded on Imperial Coins.

Mr. Gerard exhibited to the Society several Bactrian and Indo-Scythian Coins in brass.

The Society then adjourned to—

THURSDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1840.

Edward Hawkins, Esq., in the Chair.

The following papers were read—

I.

A Note by Mr. Doubleday, on a remarkable gold Gaulish Coin.

II.

An Account of a number of Denarii recently discovered at Knapwell, by Mr. Robert Fox.

III.

A Letter on the Kesitah of the Scriptures, by Dr. Grotefend (p. 248).

IV.

The second and concluding portion of a Memoir on the Cæsa-rean Consulship, by Mr. Akerman.

Lord Albert Conyngham, M.P., exhibited to the Society Drawings by Mr. Thomas Farmer Dukes, in illustration of Wroxeter, in the county of Salop, the Uriconium of Roman Britain. These Drawings comprised a Map of the site of the Ancient Station; Sepulchral Monument of Tiberius Claudius Terentius, a Roman of the Equestrian Order; Remains of the Roman Wall; a general View of Wroxeter and the Wrekin Mountain; with neat Drawings of many Coins, Rings, Gems, &c., discovered on that spot. Among the coins were some of Carausius and Allectus.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. G. G. Francis is engaged in a history of Swansea, and will be obliged to collectors of Tradesmen's tokens for the communication of descriptions, or casts, &c. of any specimens struck in that town during the latter part of the seventeenth century.

- H. An ancient Spanish coin: the characters are Celtiberian, and have never been properly explained. Consult *Florez*, "Medallas de las Colonias, municipios, y pueblos antiguos de España," etc. Madrid, 1757—1773. 3 vols. 4to.
- G. C. A forgery, but an ancient one. They abound in the Roman series, both consular and imperial, more especially of Claudius and Tiberius. See *Pliny*, xxxviii. 47.
- J. M. A Gros of the famous Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. A very common coin. It is worthy of remark that this Gros is often found in London and its neighbourhood; sometimes in the bed of the Thames. The commerce which our English merchants formerly had with those of Flanders may account for the introduction of this coin. But we are tempted to assign another reason for its being sometimes found in the North of England. This Gros must have been in common circulation after the death of Charles at Nancy; and as Martin Swart and his followers, who landed with the Pretender Simnel in Lancashire, to depose Henry VII., were doubtless well paid *before-hand* by the Duchess of Burgundy, it is not unreasonable to suppose that some of those very pieces once filled the pouches of the Flemings who fell at the battle of Stokefield. This, to be sure, is mere conjecture; but the frequent finding of the same piece, while those of other foreign Princes of this period are rarely discovered in this country, is deserving of notice.
- R. No *Medallions* of Carausius are known, in any metal. The piece given by M. Mionnet, and from him inserted in the "*Descriptive Catalogue*," is, as we are informed by M. Longpérier, a third brass coin, washed with silver.
- The *Blätter für Münzkunde* will, for the future, appear in the octavo form, and be published in the same manner as the *Revue Numismatique*, under the superintendence of its learned and able editor, Dr. H. Grote; to whom we shall be happy to forward the names of subscribers. Dr. Grote significantly observes, that even those who do not understand the German language will *readily comprehend the plates*; and that of these there will be an additional number. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that accurate plates of continental coins must greatly assist our English collectors in their studies. English types after the Conquest, and even those of the Anglo-Saxons, were frequently copied by foreign moneyers.
- Our Oxford Correspondent will find the type of the figure attacking a serpent on the coins of Corinth, illustrated in Millingen's "*Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings*."

London, 1831, p. 60. The termination in OYM occurs on the coins of Mamertini in Sicily. It is an old Æolic form, introduced into Italy by the Greek colonists. From this the Latin termination in the genitive plural, UM was derived. This termination is found on the coins of Ossa and of Tylissus, as shown by Mr. Millingen in the same work.

J. R. P.'s relic is a *pocket-piece*, and not a Queen Anne's farthing, as he supposes. We thought the vulgar belief in the rarity and consequent value of this coin was no longer entertained, until we saw in the Times newspaper, a few days since, an advertisement offering one for sale. The truth is, that the current farthing of Anne is of no great scarcity; and if our correspondent doubts our assertion, we beg to refer him to any dealer in coins, who will procure him half a dozen specimens for a few shillings a piece.

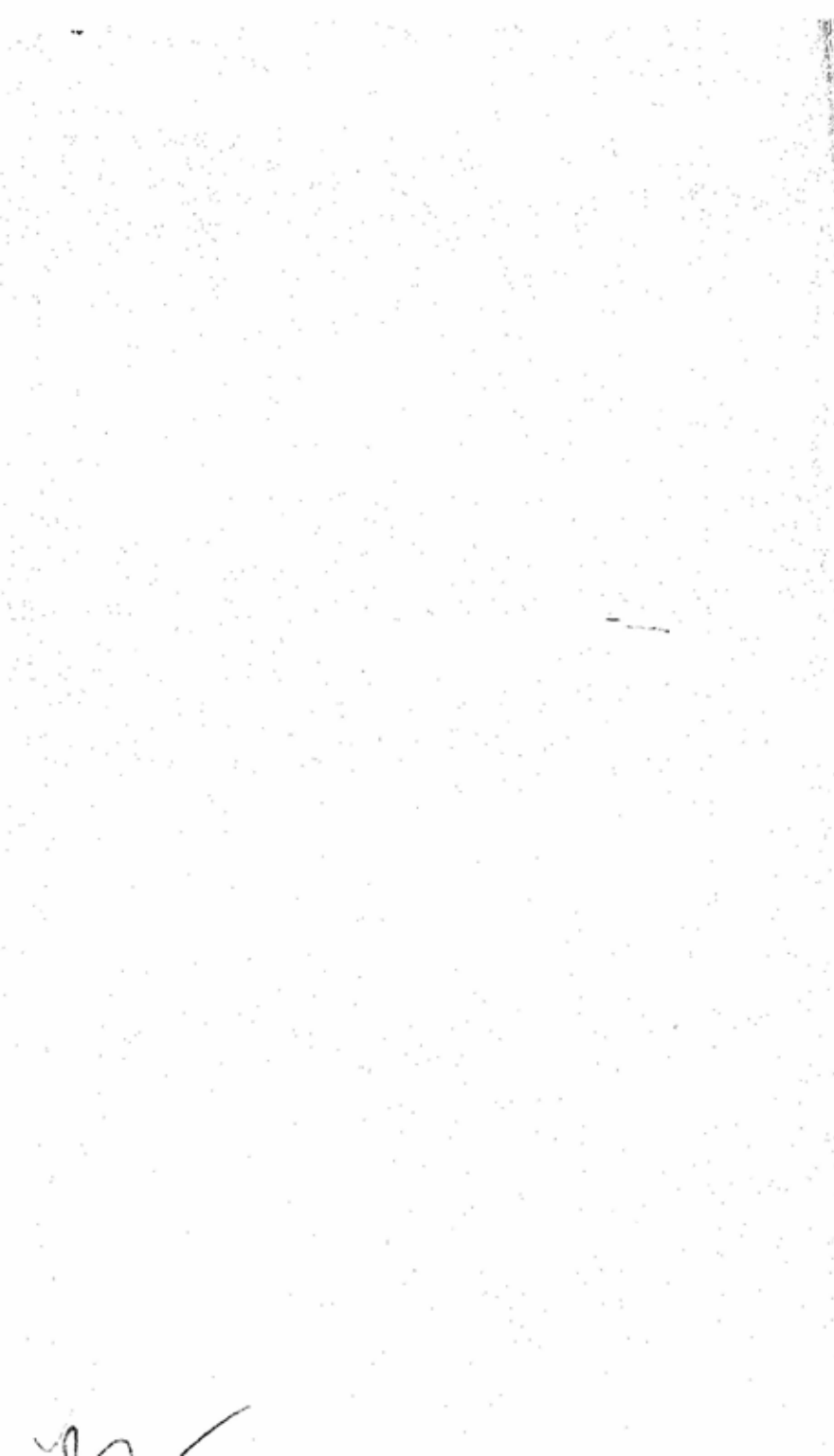
We hope, ere long, to give a plate of unpublished Sceattas. These pieces, though often uninscribed, should be carefully engraved, and any particulars of *their finding* properly recorded.

Thanks to Mr. G. Roberts. An impression in sealing wax, carefully taken, with the weight marked in Troy grains, will answer our purpose. It is dangerous to send valuable coins by the post under the present system; and it cannot be too generally known that there is *no redress* in the event of loss.

W. The discovery at Beaworth has rendered the PAXS type of William the Conqueror extremely common.

Our best thanks are due to Mr. John Bell, of Gateshead, for numerous impressions of coins which he has from time to time forwarded to us.

R. S. We are obliged to our correspondent for a very pretty drawing of the medal of John, Elector of Saxony. Medals of this description are not uncommon. One precisely similar was sometime since exhibited to the Numismatic Society (see Num. Journal, vol. II., p. 255). Our best thanks are also due for a drawing of an unpublished coin of Archbishop Wulfred. The copper piece is doubtless what our correspondent supposes it to be, the badge of a falconer, or of some menial servant.



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